

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4902

第十八月六年一十三號光

THURSDAY, JULY 20 1905.

四月廿一號十二月七號香港

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000

Starling Reserve \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve \$5,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.

A. HAUTP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

H. Schubart, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

Hon. R. Shawan.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

N. A. Siebs, Esq.

F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

London BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of this Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER

CENT, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND

THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

Authorised \$10,000,000

Capital Paid Up \$3,250,000

Reserve Fund \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

NEW YORK.

London OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

London BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS OF THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description

of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account and ac-

cepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be

ascertained on application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,

Manager,

20, Des Vaux Road,

Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [24]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$18,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$18,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED \$6,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO NEW YORK.

NAGASAKI HONOLULU.

LYONS SHANGHAI.

SAN FRANCISCO NEWCHWANG.

BOMBAY MUKDEN.

TIENTSIN PORT ARTHUR.

PEKING CHEFOO.

KOBE DALNY.

LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND

SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS \$800,000

RESERVE FUND \$875,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER

ANNUUM ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

6 " 3 "

3 " 2 "

T. P. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [26]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin.

Tientsin Calcutta Hankow.

Tsingtao Tsingtau Tsianfu.

LONDON BANKERS.

JOHN L. COOPER & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905. [27]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Makarura, Kuro, Shimonekai, Moji, Wakamatsu,

Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinoerabu, Sasebo, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State

Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and

Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujishima, Hakoku, Hondo, Ichinuma, Kanada, Mameda, Manoura,

Onoura, Oisumi, Sasehara, Iwabuchi, Yoshinotai, Yoshio, Yenokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,

IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.



## Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.  
—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.—  
Des Vaux Road.

LADIES'  
DEPARTMENT.

NEW  
LACES  
and  
LACE  
COLLARS.

LINEN DRILL DUCK  
MOTOR TAMS  
for  
LAUNCH & PICNIC  
WEAR.

TRIMMED  
and  
UNTRIMMED  
MILLINERY  
in large variety.

A FINE STOCK  
of  
WHITE  
CANVAS,  
WHITE KID,  
BLACK GLACE  
and  
BROWN GLACE  
WALKING  
SHOES.  
Also  
WHITE AND TAN  
TENNIS  
SHOES,

At Moderate Prices.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,  
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

## Intimations.

## OF THE MUTILATES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who have been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commanding it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—*we may honestly affirm*—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphite and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

## GOING TO THE DOGS?

"That the British Empire will decay like the great Empires of antiquity" is a motion upon which no debating society has omitted to sharpen its talents. But that the organism in question will be knocked into fragments by "a sledge-hammer push from a great Power" is a barefaced proposition, unredeemed for the patriotic soul by the soothing sense of remoteness and the philosophic melancholy of August comparisons. This is the verdict, however, of "A German Resident" who contributes "Some Candid Impressions of England" to the "National Review," and whose remarks upon our ways and works have all the stinging freshness of those invigorating breezes that reach us from across the North Sea. Our Teutonic friend has done his work after the exuberant fashion of the Continental cartoonist, with an approving chuckle, we may guess, from the editor of our yellow-covered contemporary at the chance of our shock to the lethargic nerves of a self-complacent public. Here and there the picture is over-drawn so as to imperil its effect. It may be possible to prove the weakness of the Empire, but not by ignoring the fact that it has a Navy. It may be fair to say that our Army is "recruited only by the pressure of hunger," but all the same, there were plenty of volunteers for South Africa; and if our arms did get into a temporary tangle in that part of the world, there is another Great Power which is not giving a very brilliant exhibition against its barbarian neighbours next-door. But the best use of an indictment of this kind is to stimulate reflection rather than repartee: *far est ab hoste docri—hostis*, as our friends on the German press will not require to be told, meaning a foreigner and not necessarily an enemy. "A German Resident" makes one or two shrewd hits in advancing his thesis that we are destined to destruction, and that, simply because of our lack of patriotic spirit. Were we really devoted, he says, to the preservation of our country and its possessions, we should not procrastinate in the necessary preparations for their security. He that wills the end wills the means. The theory that after drifting along carelessly in times of peace we shall burst into a tremendous explosion of patriotism in the hour of danger he receives with derision. "A nation which has not character enough" and strength of will enough to make proper preparations "for war, with the small amount of personal discomfort" and sacrifice which they involve, will certainly be found "wanting in patriotism and devotion when the actual emergency comes." *Qui proponit* with justice six years after Colenso our progress towards military efficiency is still slow and not so very sure, and that no one knows where the men are to come from for that much-discussed Armageddon of the North-West Frontier. And there is no unfairness in the taunting words, "You are always deriding the unpreparedness of Russia, but you forget that the Russian artillery would crush your obsolete guns in the first engagement."

The cardinal defect in our national system, as we might expect a German to declare, is the lack of military service by the nation at large. We need not go over the arguments for and against that innovation, which has so recently received the endorsement of a Royal Commission. Our censor, of course, maintains the familiar view that it would produce not only a better army, but a more efficient people. But there is fresh food for thought in his contention that our aversion from "militarism" has none of the moral qualities with which our self-distrust endows it, but is merely a hypocritical cloak for a selfish and lazy inclination. There's good occasion here, perhaps, for dealing frankly with our national conscience. Do we honestly fear that national service would lower our ideals, or tempt us into rash and uncalled-for adventure in arms? Can we sincerely convince ourselves that it is a "burden" upon Continental peoples? Can we deny to it the credit of being a valuable social discipline and a means of physical development such as in some directions our democracy seriously and urgently requires? Is our sanctimonious opposition merely a confirmation of our critic's ill opinion when he says, "The ideal of the majority of your voters seems to be a fat, rich, lazy nation, which cannot protect itself, and does not want to do so"? After answering these interrogations, one might profitably follow the further course of the indictment, which alludes to our lop-sided education, our thoughtless extravagance, our wasteful and haphazard municipal government, the unreality of so much of our politics, and the purposeless, gambling, drinking, and uninteresting life of the working-classes. In a general tirade of this kind, truth must necessarily be mixed with a great deal of exaggeration. But one question of distinct actuality is raised, at any rate, by "A German Resident": "We are calling everywhere for efficiency—for the assistance of the expert and the strong man. We are able to discover him in those regions of the Empire where he can work in comparative freedom from popular control. All the world is ready to admire our Cursons and Kitchens, our Cromers and Milners. 'You succeed in India and Egypt, where your men of character govern, and you fail at home, where your men of character are powerless before the characterless mob.' That is to express both cause and effect, with controversial licence, in their extreme form. But that there is something corresponding to both in the present stage of British development is a truth of which it is no disservice to remind us.—P. M. G.

## A MUD VOLCANO.

SIGHT IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The island of Likiman, about three miles in circumference, lies some twenty miles due North of Sandakan town. For some months, says the *B. N. B. Herald*, native reports have been current of a huge marine monster—a kind of octopus—which had made this island a place of recreation. The monster was minutely described as to size, appearance and habits, and was said to burrow deeply into the heart of the island and throw up mud and water. He had also made a track from the sea to his hole.

Remembering the occurrence of a mud eruption on the island some years ago, it was not hard to put two and two together, and as the *Perseverance* was in the vicinity, the Governor ordered her to anchor off the island for the night so that he might make an examination of the phenomenon.

While still some distance off a long streak could be seen rising from the peak down to the sea, and on approaching nearer, the hilly part of the island presented the appearance of having been recently the scene of a jungle fire, while the number of fallen and broken trees bore evidence of the typhoon of 31st October last. While waiting for the sun to go down, we were regaled by the native Captain of the *Perseverance* with a story of how Mr. R. M. Little, years ago, had landed on the same island, on a calm sunny day; how one of his orderlies had found on the hill a bottle containing an oily liquid which he had brought off to the ship; how a great storm had immediately sprung up from nowhere, and how the sailors, discovering that the bottle contained Balasac oil, a potent drug used in the practice of the Black Art, had thrown it overboard, whereupon the storm ceased as if by magic, and the sun again shone out upon a waveless sea.

Landing on the south side of the island, we ascended the 'streak,' which proved to be a river of hardened mud, sun-dried and cracked till it bore the appearance of a glacier of grey mud, complete with its crevasses and boulders, lacking only the moraines, and the exhilarating glacier air to make the resemblance complete. At its lower end, where it debouched into the sea a good quarter of a mile from its source, the mud-river was perhaps 150 feet broad, narrowing as we ascended to 80 feet. At its highest point—too feet above sea level—where it emerged from the solid soil, which stood upon each side a good eight or ten feet above the surface of the mud, which was freely strewn with small blocks of grey sandstone. The edges of these blocks were in many cases as sharp as those of newly broken road-metal. The crater itself, a depression about 30 feet in diameter, was just strong enough to bear the weight of a man, but giving slightly as one walked over it, thus indicating that it was merely a crust. In the very centre was a small pool of liquid mud, into which a long stick was thrust without finding bottom. Around the crater rose the walls of mud, ten to fifteen feet high, with large blocks of sandstone, and rocks bearing streaks of quartz, perched in such position as proved that they must have been hurled into the air by the force of the eruption, and dropped into their present positions. Natives speak of a smell of sulphur, but this we failed to detect, though the heat rising from the surface of the mud was certainly somewhat greater than one would expect to have been caused by the sun, even after a hot day. The island gives evidence of at least two eruptions, the latter, of very recent occurrence, having spread a layer of lighter coloured mud over part of the older stream. The latter outburst must, however, have been of a comparatively mild nature, for the upper layer appears to be not more than a foot thick, and does not reach more than half way down the hill, while the older mud stands at the shore, where the sea has eaten into it, a wall some six feet high. Smaller streams, branching from the main river, run into the sea both to the East and West, and the trees in the deltas, as well as along the banks of the mud river are withered, or dead from the heat of the eruptions.

## Dentistry.

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

## OF

## DENTISTRY.

M. H. CUAUN, D. D. S.,  
37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

## TSIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

## STUDIO NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## REASONABLE FEES.

## Consultation Free.

## Hongkong, 4th July, 1904.

166

## JUST UNPACKED.

## A CONSIGNMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN

## PLASMON BISCUITS.

They contain 30 per cent of Plasmon and are more

readily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. Plasmon raises

the actual flesh forming value of food to a high

and trustworthy degree. They are made in

four varieties:

SWEET, PLAIN (UNWHEATENED), WHOLE

MEAL, and CELERY.

H. RUTTONJEE,

Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1905.

168

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamer

## "MALACCA"

## FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

## PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO

## AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*,

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the

Godown for examination by the Consignees

and the Company's representative at an

appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten

days of the steamer's arrival here after which

they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods

have left the Godown.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

169

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,  
of  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,  
situate at Wing Lok Street, Victoria, Hongkong,  
TO-MORROW,

the 21st July, 1905, at 3 P.M.,

BY  
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,  
at the premises.

THE Property is registered in the Land  
Office as Section A of MARINE LOT  
No. 221 with the Messuage and Buildings  
thereon, known as No. 100, WING LOK STREET.

Annual Crown Rent \$12.14.

For further particulars and conditions of  
sale, apply to—

EWENS, HARSTON & HARDING,  
Vendors' Solicitors,

or to  
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

170

## Notice of Firm.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. R. WILLIAM WILSON has this day  
assumed charge of the Company as  
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER during the  
absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or  
until further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. P. CHATER,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

170

## Hotel.

OCCIDENTAL  
HOTEL.EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS.

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

BY 100% PAY. 100%

171

Intimation.

THE WINE GROWERS

SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents, Hongkong.

LIQUEURS.

L. ROZET & CO., BORDEAUX.

Special Brandy.

Apricot Brandy ... \$2.50 Per Bottle Quarts.

Blackberry Brandy 2.50 "

Cherry Brandy ... 1.75 "

Cherry Whisky ... 1.60 "

Croix Jäunne ... 2.75 "

Imperial

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRIES.

BOTTLED BY  
GEO. G. SANDEMANN SONS &  
CO., LTD.

Per dozen.
Light Dry ..... \$13.00
Solera ..... 18.00
Very Pale Dry ..... 18.00
Full Golden ..... 21.00
Pale Dry Nutty ..... 24.00
Fine Old Brown ..... 36.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.Agents in Hongkong and South China for  
SANDEMANN'S WINES.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

## MARRIAGE.

On 8th July, at the Union Church, Shanghai, AXEL EDWARD KINDBLAAD, i. M. Customs, to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE, of Heckmondwike, England.

## DEATHS.

On 7th July, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ANNA MERTENS, aged 64 years.

On the 10th July, at Shanghai, Gugelmo Valenza, age 18 years.

On 12th July at the General Hospital, Shanghai, A. CAMPBELL, late Engineer, i. C. S. Taisang.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## A HONGKONG BANKRUPTCY.

## HOW CANTON LOTTERIES WERE FINANCED.

The examination bankruptcy of Ma Fat Ting, managing partner in the firm of Lai Hing, goldsmiths and bankers, was again continued before Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, to-day. In the course of the earlier questions it appeared that the money owing to creditors was \$388,416 due for money deposited in the bank, while the assets were stated to be \$1,200,000. Large sums had been lent to the Wang Fung Co., which controls the Wai Sing lotteries of the Kwangtung province. One amount borrowed was \$115,667, and last year some hundreds of thousands of dollars were lent.

The Official Receiver, Mr. G. H. Wake-man, continued his examination of Ma Fat Ting. Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?—No.

Was there any partnership agreement drawn up?—No.

When the partnership was first formed are you sure there was no partnership agreement?—No, there was none. There were conditions drawn up. They are in Canton with the firm.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—No.

Have you seen one?—Yes.

What were the conditions?—I forgot them just now. I know one or two items. How much money the capital was and the wages for the partners. Each one got something. That is all I remember.

Your share was \$6,000 a year?—Yes. That was wages.

Is that provided for in the conditions?—Yes. The people who subscribed, \$50,000 each got \$600 a month.

And how much had you in the firm?—I had \$60,000 odd or nearly \$70,000 in the firm.

His Lordship.—He had interest as well on that \$60,000?

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000. By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Did you borrow it from anybody?—No.

The Official Receiver.—You are a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Your name is down on the list of partners and the list of conditions?—It is.

The Official Receiver.—What he calls the conditions, my Lord, is really the partnership agreement. (To witness) Did you always receive this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you received it just the same?—Well, according to the regulations it had to be paid. If it was not paid it remained due whether there was profit or not.

His Lordship.—How were they to pay it?—If there was no money it was a matter of accounts. It remained due to me. Sometimes it was not paid.

The Official Receiver.—Was it paid last year?—No.

Was it paid the year before?—Yes, it was.

What did the other partners get?—Some \$500; some \$1,000.

Do you know the total amount paid per month?—Everything was paid out.

His Lordship.—Have you any copy of the agreement between Lai Hing and Wang Fung?

The Official Receiver.—It is in Canton. (To witness) There were several thousand dollars paid out to the partners every month, but the money belonged to other people, money advanced to the Wang Fung?—I don't know.

The man always saw the accounts up in Canton.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung put it down to the credit of the partners and did not pay the money. The man who saw the accounts in Canton will know. I don't know.

Was there any agreement between the Lai Hing firm and the Wang Fung as to the money advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made of the money lent.

His Lordship.—What was the rate of interest?

—One and a fifth per cent. It was not that the Tai Hing must lend to the Wang Fung. If we had money we lent it. If we hadn't, we didn't. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the masters were such wealthy men. Every one of them was a big man, when we had money we lent it and trusted them on their application.

Mr. Gedge, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, said he appeared on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and wished to ask some questions.

How much does Lau Hoh Shan owe the Wang Fung syndicate?—About \$70,000.

His Lordship.—You said you had \$70,000 in the Wang Fung. Is that one of the tenth shares?—Yes.

It was stated that the shares of the Wang Fung firm are divided into twentieths and the shareholders are as follows:—Lau Hoh Shan, ten-twentieths, Lau Wai Ching, two-twentieths;

Wei A. Yuk, two-twentieths, Lau Cheuk Chi, two-twentieths, Wei Long Shan, one-twentieth; Leong Cheong Shui, one-twentieth; Ma Fat Ting, one-twentieth, Soo Yue Sai, one-twentieth.

Mr. Gedge put a series of questions as to the names of those holding shares. He produced a book and said.—That contains entries of 36 bills drawn by the Wang Fung in Rangoon, Bombay, Singapore, and elsewhere; and an account of the telegraphic transfers. That is one of the books of the Wang Fung showing the deeds of the firm?—Yes.

Whom were those bills drawn by?—I don't know them all.

I'll read some. Yau Shan, Lai Hing, Wing Shing Long, Lai Yung, Wang Chun Wan.

They were drawn on various places—All round.

Did those shops that drew the bills get the money?—No, Lau Wei Chun told the firms to chop on behalf of the people.

Sal Pat Tong managed the business?—Yes. And Lau Wei Chun requested these firms to draw the bills by chopping them?—Yes.

Where did the money go to that the Bank paid?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

All the money went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get?

—That is Wei Chun's business.

I want you to say, will you tell us?—The compradore told the people to go and chop the chops.

I am not asking that. I want to know what security the Bank got, and don't fence with the questions?—Lau Hoh Shan placed some property with the Bank as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

What was the value of the property?—About \$50,000.

What other security?—Nothing. I don't know if there was any other property besides the Canton property.

What was the value of Wei Lung Shan's property?—About \$60,000.

All those 38 bills and telegraphic transfers were the Hongkong Bank's money that went to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

What happened was this—the Wang Fung wanted money so they got those different firms and bank to draw bills on different places. The Bank paid the bills.

His Lordship.—Did the Wang Fung appear?

Mr. Gedge.—They appeared through intermediaries.

The Official Receiver.—I have no other questions now to ask. A summons was taken out for the manager, but we cannot find him.

His Lordship.—You are practically finished with this witness?

The Official Receiver.—Well, I don't wish the examination closed yet.

The examination was adjourned for a fortnight.

## NEW TERRITORY LAND ACTION.

## A COMPLICATED CASE.

In Original Jurisdiction to-day—the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, on the bench—the case of Leung Haung, timber dealer, residing at 219, Des Vaux Road against Pang Chin Ngoo and Teo Un Sang, merchants of Des Vaux Road and Wing Lok Street came on for hearing.

The plaintiff claimed \$1,718.33 damages for breach of covenant "for quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as see. A. of Sam Sui Po, Lot No. 12 comprised in and assured by an indenture of assignment dated 20th January, 1900, between the defendants and the plaintiff."

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6,000 a year as wages; besides that what other money did you receive?—Nothing. If there was any profit there was a division.

His Lordship.—Where did you get this \$60,000 from?—I have been in Hongkong thirteen or fourteen years and I had businesses all about, and made money.

Witness.—I had no interest on the \$60,000.

By the Official Receiver.—You said you got \$6

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

## Departure of the British Fleet from Brest.

LONDON, 18th July.

The British fleet has left Brest.

## The War.

General Linevitch wired that the Japanese are bombarding Naibuchi on the south-western coast of Saghalien, on the 14th instant.

## The Withdrawal of the Re-Distribution Bill.

The withdrawal of the Re-distribution Bill was due to the decision of the Speaker, that the complex proposals contained in Mr. Balfour's resolution must be taken separately and not voted in a single resolution; this would greatly have protracted the debate.

Later.

At a meeting of Unionists, Mr. Balfour justified his action in regard to the Re-distribution Bill, and earnestly exhorted the party to continue to loyally support the government.

The meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

## The Prospects of Peace.

Later.

M. de Witte, in an interview, said that the Tsar desires peace; but he (M. de Witte) fears that the Japanese terms will be such as will prevent an agreement, in which case Russia is prepared to fight for years.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Bank Dinner to M. Takahashi.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has given a dinner in honour of M. Takahashi, who in a speech expressed deep appreciation of the financial support given by the Bank to Japan at a critical period.

## BARON KOMURA'S MISSION.

## THE VOICE OF THE NATION.

On Friday afternoon, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of 19th inst., some hundred and fifty representatives of political parties, deeming it necessary that the views of the nation on the terms of peace should be expressed before the departure of Baron Komura, assembled in Hibiyu Park, Tokyo. Mr. Kono, ex-President of the House of Representatives, took the chair, and Kuroiwa, proprietor of the *Yorodai*, spoke in the object of the meeting, which unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"To gather the fruits of victory and realise the object of the war entirely depends upon the success of the coming peace negotiations. The object of the war is distinctly set forth in the Declaration of War, and the views of the nation on the terms of peace are agreed upon. The peace negotiations cannot be brought to a satisfactory issue, the nation will not hesitate to continue the war. This meeting hopes that the peace plenipotentiaries will not conclude peace carelessly, lest the root of trouble should not be destroyed."

The meeting then concluded with a "Babu."

## KOBE HARBOUR TRAGEDY.

## BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

Early on Sunday morning, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 19th inst., the dead body of a girl was found on board the N.D.L. steamer *Prins Waldemar*, lying in Kobe harbour. The body was brought ashore by the Water Police and once submitted to medical examination, which supported the suspicion that murder had been committed.

The police at once began investigations, and were not long in discovering aboard the *Prins Waldemar* thirteen young Japanese women, ranging in age from 17 to 22, who had been smuggled aboard and were destined for a life of semi-slavery in distant Far Eastern ports. The women were discovered hidden beneath a canvas in one of the starboard lifeboats of the steamer and were at once brought ashore.

Two lascars of the crew of the *Prins Waldemar* and several Japanese are now under arrest charged with complicity in the death of the girl, and with shipping the others. It is found that the young women are from grog-shops or tea-houses in various parts of the country, and it appears that they were being taken abroad under false pretences. They were secretly shipped in batches from Wada Point, in this way avoiding the authorities, and put on board the German steamer probably with the connivance of some of the crew.

The murdered girl has been identified as Nakahara Tsuru, aged 14, belonging to Nagasaki prefecture. It is stated that the unfortunate girl was deceived as to the nature of her future employment. When she left her home she had no idea that she was going abroad, but when in the harbour she learned of the intentions of the men who accompanied her, and protested against being taken on board. When she found that the men required her to hide in one of the ship's lifeboats she struggled violently. In their efforts to prevent her crying out the men are believed to have strangled their victim, and the fact that such violence caused her death is borne out by the medical evidence. At the time the body was found one of the heavy brass frames of the port holes was discovered tied to the victim's feet, leading to the supposition that it was the intention of the murderers to throw the body overboard to conceal their crime.

## ALLEGED PERJURY

BY A CLERK.

This afternoon, before F. A. Hazeland, Un Kuan Wa, interpreter in the office of a firm of solicitors, appeared on remand charged with having committed "perjury" in that he did wrongly sign a false declaration in a certain action filed in the Supreme Court, on the 13th June last.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

It will be remembered that when the case was called before the Court last Friday, Mr. Bailey contended that the summons was irregular inasmuch as it did not specially state the particular act for which the defendant was charged with perjury, and on the prosecution undertaking to furnish him with the details of the charge, he then elected not to press his objection, the case being remanded till to-day in order to give the prosecution time to furnish those details.

On the case being called on, Mr. Looker said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant, contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He read number of affidavits from the partners and others connected with the theatre, stating that Tung Fuk Chow was not a partner, and went on to point out that on one occasion when he had to serve a summons on Tung Fuk Chow he had to ask others in the theatre about Tung. As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a careless habit he had got into, he, Mr. Looker, was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

Tung Fuk Chow said he was a business man in Canton, and lived in Fung Yuen Street. He was a dealer in silk and piece goods. He was not a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre in Hongkong. His elder brother Tung Kok Cheung, and a chaman, Tung Yiu Tze, were partners, the former being the managing partner, and having rooms at the theatre because of his position. Since his brother had been managing partner witness came down almost every month to see him. Before his brother became managing partner he used also to pay periodical visits to Hongkong—several times in a year. He remembered defendant serving him with two writs. He was then at the theatre, witnessing a performance. Before that day he had never seen the defendant. Defendant handed him the two writs for \$7,000 which the Ko Sing Theatre owed. Defendant said, "These are two writs to be served on you." Witness replied "I am not the owner." Defendant said "Are you Tung Fuk Chow?" and witness replied, "I am." Defendant then said he had been told to hand the writs to witness, but that he did not know much about it. Witness took defendant to the manager, and in his presence handed the writs to the manager, and then the defendant left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names, Tung Kai Foo was his "nick-name." Sub San Kai Po was a nickname. He was never called Tung Tai Lung. In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fuk Chow. When he described himself as of "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong. There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fung Yau Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

## THE SICAWEI SIGNAL CODE.

We have received the new code of signals to be employed on the Sicawei flagpole on the Bund on and after the 1st of January next, together with the following explanatory circular letter:—

Sir,—I beg to inform you, that the Sicawei storm-warning code now in use will be cancelled, and the new one enclosed herewith, adopted from 1st January, 1905.

This change, which is an improvement, is necessitated by the establishment of long-distance signal stations along the coast, and by the universal adoption of the new International Code of Signals.

1.—In calm, at a distance, one cannot distinguish with certainty between the flags.

2.—The same happens when the wind is blowing towards or from the observer.

3.—Several signals may be mistaken, chiefly by strangers, for phrases of the general code, with result of confusion or even danger.

4.—Marryat's flags are now quite obsolete among the navigators.

The geometric shapes, or "Symbols," adopted in our new code, are free from all these disadvantages.

They commend themselves for their simplicity, their uniformity of colour, and the visibility at a greater distance and in all directions.

The same code will also be in use at the storm-warning stations of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity, to arrange the geographical names in a better order; some new phrases make the code more comprehensive and the indications more precise.

The Far-East has been divided into several sections and it will be known, from a glance at the first symbol of each signal, which is the section concerned.

At the same date, night signals will be introduced, to communicate the information received after sunset.

The daily signals (of barometer, wind at Gutzlaff, etc.), will still be made by means of

flags, but the new International Code will be used instead of that of Marryat. The signals are found in the large edition of the Sicawei code.

Believe me, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
LOUIS FROC, S.J.,  
Director Sicawei Observatory,  
Sicawei, 19th March, 1905.

Note.—These warnings might be repeated at sea, between vessels having the Sicawei code on board, by showing the numbers of the said code with the numeral flags of the International Code (page 7 or 42). All the combinations, according to the very easy method, as well as our code, will be found in Mr. G. Gandy's Annual "China Coaster's Nautical Pocket Manual."

## SHIPPING JETSAM.

The a.s. *Indavelli* is expected here in a few days from Durban, *en route* to the N.W. She is bringing 500 re-patriated coolies from South Africa.

The third engineer of the Norwegian a.s. *Fri* got into trouble last evening as a result of which he had to appear at the Magistracy this morning on the double "d" charge and pay \$3 in addition to \$1.50 as compensation to a coolie for damaging his *richsha*.

## MERCHANT VESSELS SEIZED BY JAPAN.

The total number of foreign steamers captured by the Japanese up to the 30th ultimo was 34, with an aggregate tonnage of 131,123. Divided according to their flags, they are as follows:—

British	22.
Russian	16.
German	6.
Norwegian	3.
French	3.
Austrian	2.
Dutch	1.
American	1.

The steamer *Rohilla-maru*, owned by the Oshiro Steamship Company of Tokyo, struck a sunken rock at Nasamiseto, near Idzukushima, at daylight on the 7th inst. When the crew left the vessel it was making water rapidly. As the *Rohilla-maru*, the vessel will be well known to foreigners, being an old P. & O. boat.

At 1 o'clock on the 7th inst., the steamer *Konoura-maru* came into collision with the *Zensho-maru* between Tushima and Iki. The latter steamer was sunk, and the crew was rescued by the *Konoura*. The *Zensho-maru* was a vessel of 323 tons, owned by Mr. Ikeda of Saga.

A decision given in the appeal of Messrs.

Charles Nelson & Co., San Francisco, shippers of cargo by the captured ship *Tatoma* is published in the *Official Gazette* of June 30th.

The cargo, consisting of 8,920 cases of corned beef, 15 pieces and 9 bundles of bar steel and iron, and a case containing parts of machinery, was confiscated on the ground that the goods were contraband under the Convention concluded in 1856 at Paris. According to Lieutenant Ueda, Commander of the Japanese warship *Takachiho*, which captured the *Tatoma*, the captain of the American steamer and others, says the *Official Gazette*, these goods were shipped at Seattle under instructions of Major-General Dessoine, a Russian agent at Shanghai, and the steamer left the American port on January 5th for Vladivostock. When the vessel approached the Okhotsk Sea, she was ice-bound, and drifted for about ten days. Escaping from the danger, she resumed her voyage on March 13th, but was captured on the morning of the following day 40 nautical miles southwest of Shibetotara point, Kurile islands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names, Tung Kai Foo was his "nick-name."

Sub San Kai Po was a nickname.

He was never called Tung Tai Lung.

In Hongkong he was known as Tung Fuk Chow.

When he described himself as of "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain

proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong.

There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fung Yau Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

## THE JAPANESE PRESS ON PEACE.

## AN INTERESTING REVIEW.

## THE COST OF WAR TO THE PEOPLE.

The possible result of the forthcoming Peace Conference at Washington and the internal trouble in Russia continue to be the chief topics of discussion in the columns of the vernacular Press.

The *Yihi Shimpou* says now that the peace plenipotentiaries have been appointed by Japan and Russia, and the place and date of their meeting have been fixed, it may well be said that all the preliminaries necessary for the holding of the peace conference in regard to which President Roosevelt has so kindly taken the initiative, have now been successfully arranged. Here, then, ends the kindly offices

of the Japanese Government.

This change, which is an improvement, is necessitated by the establishment of long-distance signal stations along the coast, and by the universal adoption of the new International Code of Signals.

1.—In calm, at a distance, one cannot distinguish with certainty between the flags.

2.—The same happens when the wind is blowing towards or from the observer.

3.—Several signals may be mistaken, chiefly by strangers, for phrases of the general code, with result of confusion or even danger.

4.—Marryat's flags are now quite obsolete among the navigators.

The geometric shapes, or "Symbols," adopted in our new code, are free from all these disadvantages.

They commend themselves for their simplicity, their uniformity of colour, and the visibility at a greater distance and in all directions.

The same code will also be in use at the storm-warning stations of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity, to arrange the geographical names in a better order;

some new phrases make the code more comprehensive and the indications more precise.

The Far-East has been divided into several

sections and it will be known, from a glance at the first symbol of each signal, which is the

section concerned.

At the same date, night signals will be introduced, to communicate the information received

after sunset.

The daily signals (of barometer, wind at Gutzlaff, etc.), will still be made by means of

flags, but the new International Code will be used instead of that of Marryat. The signals are found in the large edition of the Sicawei code.

Believe me, Sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
LOUIS FROC, S.J.,

Director Sicawei Observatory,  
Sicawei, 19th March, 1905.

Referring to the indemnity question as likely to prove a most knotty problem at the peace conference, the *Nichi-Nichi* writes that people are apt to doubt Japan's ability to exact a sufficiently large amount of indemnity to satisfy demands, and they cite in support the precedent of the Crimean War. People seem, however, to lose sight of the vast difference of circumstances between the Crimean and the present campaign. In the former, though the Allies were nominally victorious, they had suffered severely, and the English and French Governments, thoroughly tired of the horrors of war, were only too glad to make peace after the fall of Sevastopol, without taking much trouble about demanding an indemnity. Russia by her craftiness in diplomacy, was eventually enabled to conclude peace without payment of any indemnity to the Allies. In the present war, on the other hand, the world knows full well how Russia was beaten at Port Arthur, at Mukden, and in the Japan Sea, and knows also the financial position of Japan and the temper of the nation. In short, Japan has no weakness of which Russia may take advantage, and therefore, unless Russia fully recognises her real position, her future may be fraught with grave consequences.

Since the outbreak of the campaign, the burden of the war has been shifted from the shoulders of the Allies to the shoulders of the Japanese. The burden upon the people per capita of national debt has increased to Y3,500 from Y1,200 before the war, and the burden of taxation per capita to Y8,30 from Y5,20. Unless Russia is induced to make compensation for the material loss suffered by Japan through the war, it will take a long time for Japan to heal the financial wound inflicted upon her, and her progress will necessarily be hampered during such an interval. The adverse balance of foreign trade, which had been righted during the last few years after the Japan-China War of 1894-5, has again recurred since the outbreak of the war, the amount of imports for the half-year just ended aggregating the extraordinary figure of 140 million yen. There is no prospect of this state of things being reversed in the near future. Moreover, the amount of foreign loans has reached 800 million, and in future Japan will be called upon to make annual provision of 20 million yen in payment of principal and interest. So long





## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE,"  
Captain R. Girard, will be despatched for MAR-  
SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th July,  
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN..... 8th August.  
S.S. SYDNEY..... 22nd August.  
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC... 5th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

T. H. E. Steamship

"CHUSAN,"  
Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His  
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this  
for BOMBAY on SATURDAY, the 29th July,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports in connection with the Company's  
S.S. "China," 7,912 tons, from Colombo,  
Passenger's accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.

• Silts and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Persia,"  
due in London on the 10th September.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

No. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1905.

TO LET.  
GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy  
Town.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAVA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms, GAS and ELECTRIC  
LIGHTS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—  
H. RUTTONEE,  
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,  
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon,  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.  
Apply to—  
H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

## TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CEN-  
TRAL.

First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
CENTRAL.

Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S  
ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—  
S. BISNEY,  
Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905.

## TO LET.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and other Chemicals.

PRICE \$1.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHewan, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

## FOR SALE.

INCANDE-  
SCENT,  
Gasoline,  
Lamps of all  
descriptions  
from the best  
makers.

Incandescent  
Mantles,  
Chimneys,  
Globes, Shad-  
es, &c., for  
Gasoline and  
Gas Lamps  
at the most  
moderate  
prices.

Lamps fixed  
up for Buyers  
free of charge.

Naphtha of  
the best kind  
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,  
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

## 154

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "Shawmut" and "Tremont"  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first, and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

Telephone 256.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD  
REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

FOR  
EASTMAN'S  
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND  
ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES

&c., &c., &c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

</

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4004

英一千九百零五年六月二十二日

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

六月

英一千九百零五年七月二十二日

313 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

六月

英一千九百零五年七月二十二日

NOTICE  
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name, and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

### CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

Against Beachcombers.  
White Gloves.  
Education in Canton.  
Cable Rates to Europe.  
Pardoned and Banished.  
Obiter Dictrum.  
Pacific Trade to China.  
Britain's Exclusion Bill.  
Class Distinctions in Hongkong.

Telegrams:—

S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.  
The Occupation of Saghalien.

Meeting:—

The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

Legal Intelligence:—

Car Conductors' Action.  
The Luxuries of a Wife.  
Maiden Criminal Sessions.  
Board and Lodging.  
Hongkong Secrets.  
New Territory Land Action.  
Steam-Launch Case.  
A Hongkong Bankruptcy.  
Hongkong Debtors.

Police.

Attempted Suicides.  
Alleged Perjury.  
Unlicensed Pawnshop.  
Unlawful Arms and Bribery.

Correspondence:—

A Company Secretary's Duties.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Prize Day.

Saturday's Gymkhana.

Sandown's System.

Collision in Harbour.

Death of a Hongkong Resident.

Warning to Mariners.

Athleticism in Hongkong.

Steam Water-Boats.

Gallant Rescue.

Naval Notes.

Shipping Jetsam.

The Sully.

Cruise of the Vigilante.

Negligent Navigation.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

New Territories.

Canton Christian College.

Drowning Fatality at Shanghai.

Impeachment of Chou Fu.

The Chefoo Schools.

Railways and Tramways in Formosa.

Serious Fire on the s.s. Volga.

Boxer Indemnity.

The Sicawei Signal Code.

Sailors Mutiny at Shanghai.

Chinese Students' Federation.

Kobe Harbour Tragedy.

Baroa Komura's Mission.

Japanese Administration of the Kwantung.

Japan and the Peace Conference.

The Japanese Press on Peace.

The Criminals of Saghalien.

The Escaped Convicts from Saghalien.

Trade with Japan.

Great Naval Day Dock.

Chinese in Singapore.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.

War in South Celebes.

Harshness to Chinese.

Long Distance Wireless Telegraphy.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share Report.

Freight Market.

Raub.

Opium.

Local and General.

### BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 11th inst., the wife of G. MORSE, of a daughter, still-born.

Miss and Mrs. Arthur S. Adams, Am. Bap.

Methodist Union, Nanyang, Central China, on the 19th, at Kuling, of a daughter, BER-

MARGARET.

Penang, the wife of Mr. G. J. HOUTSMA,

daughter and a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On 8th June, at St. Mary of the Angels, Bay-

water, REGINALD GEORGE, eldest surviving

son of the late General E. D. Watson, Bengal

Army, to SYDNEY FRANCES VIVIEN, only

daughter of D. G. Presgrave, and of Mrs.

Presgrave, of 3 Powis Gardens, Baywater.

On 8th July, at the Union Church, Shang-

hai, AXEL EDWARD KINBLAD, I. M. Customs,

to JANE ELIZABETH TINGLE, of Heckmond-

Wike, Engla...

### DEATHS.

On 7th July, at the General Hospital, Shang-

hai, ANNA MARERTENS, aged 64 years.

On the 10th July, at Shanghai, Guglielmo

Valenzia, age 18 years.

On 12th July at the General Hospital, Shang-

hai, A. CAMPBELL, late Engineer, I. C. S. Tai-

peh.

At Shanghai, on the 13th July, 1905, Captain

P. F. DAMSTROM, aged 67 years.

On 16th July, at Shanghai, GEORGE

FRANCIS TINTON, Silk Inspector, Messrs.

Gold, Karberg & Co., aged 34 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

AGAINST BEACHCOMBERS.

(15th July.)

An unenviable reputation has been gained

by Hongkong as the home of the wanderer,

the ne'er-do-well and the vagrant—more

familiarly known as the beachcomber. For

years, Hongkong has apparently been the

final resort of those whose first and last plea-

is, that the world owes them a living, al-

though they take no steps to earn that living.

Periodically, batches of the more

deserving have been helped to leave the

Colony, but no sooner has one lot been sent

away to try their luck in new fields than the

average is maintained by the influx of new

claimants to the world's charity. Seamen,

engineers and stokers have been the worst

offenders in this respect. The seamen have

"jumped" their ship because they could not

endure the food provided, or they had some

grievance against the officers. Engineers

and firemen found themselves on the beach

for a variety of reasons—they lost their boat,

or they had taken French leave, or they were

tired of the sea and found Hongkong a

pleasant place, for a time, in which to live

on indiscriminate charity. Whatever the

cause of their position, they invariably be-

came in the end a public burden. If they

found a philanthropist in Hongkong, that would be believed—they would journey to Singapore

and take that town by storm. The dumping

of Hongkong beachcombers in neigh-

bouring ports aroused much indignation,

and Singapore especially has repeatedly pro-

tested against the practice. But nothing

could be done with this class of people in

Hongkong. As a rule, they found themselves

rebuffed when they started to look for work,

and eventually they gave up the effort, and

lived by preying on the good-temper of the

people in Hongkong. Should they be caught

by the police authorities in the act of beg-

king, or contravening the Vagrancy Ordinance

they were sent to the House of Detention,

and Singapore especially has repeatedly pro-

tested against the practice. But nothing

could be done with this class of people in

Hongkong. As a rule, they found themselves

rebuffed when they started to look for work,

and eventually they gave up the effort, and

lived by preying on the good-temper of the

people in Hongkong. Should they be caught

by the police authorities in the act of beg-

king, or contravening the Vagrancy Ordinance

they were sent to the House of Detention,

and Singapore especially has repeatedly pro-

tested against the practice. But nothing

could be done with this class of people in

Hongkong. As a rule, they found themselves

rebuffed when they started to look for work,

and eventually they gave up the effort, and

lived by preying on the good-temper of the

people in Hongkong. Should they be caught

by the police authorities in the act of beg-

king, or contravening the Vagrancy Ordinance

&lt;p

against are rather interesting. It is submitted on the one side that, in order to teach the Filipinos to work and to bring them and the islands to a high state of industrial efficiency and production, it is absolutely necessary to rigidly exclude Chinese and other outside labour. The work of the Chinese in the British possessions of the East and especially in the tracts, and the prosperity of the Netherlands Indies as the result of Chinese labour are completely ignored. On the other side is that large class, growing larger every year, which is taking the trouble to see things with its own eyes and to form its own conclusions. Commander Coffin of the U.S. Navy, who has been in the Spanish war says: "The only salvation for the Philippines, so far as progress is concerned, will be the free admission of Chinese, who are ready to labour, while the Filipinos stubbornly persist in leading lives of indolence." That, of course, is merely enunciating a fact to which Britain has given practical effect long ago. The Chinese are the steadiest and most indomitable workers in the East; prosperity dogs their heels, and that prosperity is enjoyed by the native as well as by the foreign interloper. The situation in the Philippines, says the San Francisco *Call*, summons to a solution the common sense and genius of the American people, but what that solution will be is beyond their ken. To those in the East the only possible solution would seem to be the free admission of Chinese to the Philippines, and the adoption of reasonable laws dealing with the admission of Chinese immigrants to the United States.

## BRITAIN'S EXCLUSION BILL.

(21st July.)

According to a telegram which appears in a contemporary, the House of Commons has passed the Aliens Bill. The British Government have been considering the question of restricting the free admission of aliens to the country for several years, but under the pressure of more urgent business the Aliens Bill was usually allowed to be quietly shelved. Recent events in England, however, have acted as a kind of forecast of what might be expected should the Government delay the passing of this measure any longer. Processions of unemployed from all parts of the Midlands have been tramping through mud and water in order that they might lay their grievances at the door of the nation. Foot-sore and weary, yet buoyed up by the hope that work would come when they reached London, these processions of workmen who could not find work marched to the metropolis to find that sympathy was the only reward offered them. And sympathy goes ill with an empty stomach. While these men were practically on the verge of starvation, condemned to remain idle through no fault of their own and punished for the sins of their forefathers by having to watch the faces of their wives and families grow thinner and more pinched every day, the scum of the Continent was fattening in the purlieus of Soho. It is a glorious thing to shout that Great Britain is a free country, but when it becomes free to the rascaldom and criminals of every country—while the native-born is fettered by conventions and chained by want—there is decidedly "something wrong in the state of Denmark." For years it has been customary for the police of Europe to seek for their most noted criminals in London. Whenever a defaulter found himself almost enclosed in the clutches of the law he made a bee-line for Great Britain, which thus became the modern Asia of Europe. These malefactors, enemies to well-ordered society, brought their particular vices with them. The list of those to be tried at each criminal session in London was composed of names which spoke of Polish or Hungarian or even Turkish origin. The plain, unvarnished Smiths were noticeably absent; and instead there were names which ended in "sky" or "berg" or any other suffix which betokened a foreign birth. This far from peaceful invasion permeated all ranks. The workmen who were trying to raise their condition by mutual support found their greatest enemies in the aliens who crouched together in unthinkable dens and worked for starvation wages until they saw an opportunity of fleecing the people who allowed them to exist. The Aliens Bill was recognised to be an immediate necessity, if the sons of the soil were to live comparatively free lives. Why should every scamp in Europe, or Asia for that matter, be permitted to dump himself and his belongings down in England? It was said that the greater proportion of these aliens were really visitors *en route* to America. But it was forgotten that America imposes an examination on all immigrants, and those who did not satisfy requirements were incontinently hustled back—not to their native birthplace, but to "merrie England," there to sink or swim, to live by their wits rather than by their hands. Those who were against the Aliens Bill proudly pointed to the valued legacy which the talented and earnest Huguenots had left the working-people of England; they pointed to the magnificent work done by foreigners who had been compelled to fly their own countries and settle in England. But the Aliens Bill is not directed against those political refugees whose only crime is their inability to remain calm under oppression and sit silent while official enormities are being committed. The Aliens Bill is not directed against the competent, the skilful and the brainy honest man. It is a barrier erected in the face of the shiftless and the incapable; against the criminal classes of Europe, those who have been saturated in the vices of continental cities. No man with a clean conscience and a willing arm will be refused admission to Great Britain, but the mental lepers and criminally diseased will be resolutely shut out, so that their very presence may not contaminate the air and poison the ground. The Aliens Bill, unless it has been wonderfully altered in Committee, does not go so far as the immigration laws of the United States, but it should suffice to effect a marked reduction in the crime of the capital, and leave a little foothold on this island for the native. Now that the Bill has passed through the House of Commons, it will meet no obstruction in the House of Lords, and the Royal assent to the Bill may be expected

at the end of the present session. The Aliens Bill was greatly needed and should prove a boon and a blessing to the people of Great Britain.

## CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN HONGKONG.

(22nd July.)

In a Colony like Hongkong, whose cosmopolitan population one of its chief features, it might have been expected that anythingavouring of cliqueism and class distinctions would be rigidly tabooed. The numerous interests of the Colony impose an intercourse with the people of all nations such as obtains in few other places, and the result is that, in business at any rate, there is, generally speaking, an entire absence of racial feeling, all castes mingling and fraternising in the best spirit. But when we come to the social side another trait of human nature is disclosed. Of course, it may be said that every man has a perfect right to do what he pleases in his private life, and while that may be perfectly true the man of business takes good care to offend nobody by any assumption of superiority over those with whom he is in daily contact. It has been left for an organisation—whose motto is that all men are brothers—to proclaim bluntly the distinction which is supposed to attach to European birth, and to hoist the banner of social snobbery in the face of the very people from whom they are continually soliciting favours. The Young Men's Christian Association of Hongkong—worked from America—is imbued with a spirit of almost baronial pride of birth. No descendant of Warwick the Kingmaker ever pointed with greater haughtiness to the blood royal in his veins than do these members of a Christian body, attest their nobility of caste. Their portals are closed to the riff-raff who did not happen to be raised in some European barn. It is more difficult for the native-born to gain admission to their distinguished company than it is for a boot-black to gaze on the King. As they started, so they have continued; but their latest exploit is particularly worthy of attention. It has been arranged that on Bank Holiday the members of this precious Association will have an excursion to Mirs Bay. A few circulars were printed for distribution among that limited class which is eligible to accompany the excursionists. There was no suggestion that the circulars should be posted in public places, for the simple reason that it was feared the aristocracy of the Association might be overwhelmed by the common herd who are not wanted. There was at least a spark of decent feeling shown in the attempt to conceal the proposed trip from the knowledge of those whose application for a ticket could only have been regarded as a piece of gross effrontery, though entirely consistent with the opinion which is held by the high and mighty members of the Y.M.C.A. concerning everybody and everything not stamped with the hall-mark of European birth. So in order to prevent contamination by those not entitled to walk into the Presence, the circulars were handed round among the select few. Probably there would have been no circulars at all, had there not been the question of expense to consider. But the nobility of the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong are apparently not always so staunch to their colours as the vulgar crowd towards each other; and it was necessary to get a certain number of excursionists to ensure the financial success of the outing. Everybody entrusted with the sale of these tickets is supposed to know by intuition the people who are officially declared by the Y.M.C.A. to be persons who are neither fit nor proper to associate with, but that only applies to the male section of the community. The young men of the Y.M.C.A. have excommunicated the non-European males, but, being only mortal, they have said nothing about the ladies. The absurdity of the situation which their crass idiocy has brought about would be very funny if it were not so contemptible. It is possible for a member of the Y.M.C.A. to escort a lady of the outsider class—that is to say the non-European-born class—to the excursion, and even to introduce her to the great intellects of the Association. But he cannot invite his brother to the picnic! He may induce half a dozen of his mates to do the same, and the result will be that he will be the only one left, and occupied both places.

The enemy's main force retreated to the fortified position north-west of Dalineye, where, with some field guns and machine guns, stubborn resistance had been offered. Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of 12th inst.

The enemy's losses are yet unascertainable, but probably at least 150.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

15th inst.

Shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., met for their sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at 12.30 p.m. to-day. There were present Mr. A. G. Wood, chairman of directors, presiding, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Messrs. E. W. Terry, H. Carmichael, J. Wheely, R. Roberts, A. O. Baptista, A. Chew, Lim Shui Lin, J. R. Michael, P. Teater, J. W. C. Bonnar, and W. H. Wickham.

The notice calling the meeting was read. The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I trust I have your permission to follow the customary course and to take them as read. The directors have much pleasure in submitting these accounts to you as they show a steady increase in the company's operations, our services now equalising upwards of 34,000 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 15 lifts, against last year 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 12 lifts. Our earnings have increased correspondingly, the balance of profit and loss account amounting to \$12,199.82 against \$99,995.77 last year. In dealing with this credit balance, after deducting directors' fees in the manner proposed, viz., to pay a dividend of 10 per cent absorbing \$45,000 and writing off plant account for depreciation \$52,028.76, leaving a balance of \$2,51.12 carried forward to next account, the directors would have liked to propose a larger dividend and a smaller amount written off, but they have been restrained from doing so by the following considerations. First, that in all probability we shall require to call up the balance of the unpaid capital, \$150,000 before the end of the year, and by paying a 10 per cent dividend now they will be in a better position to maintain the same per centage next year on the larger capital, and next because some important alterations are about to be made in our distributing system, that is, we are about to replace the greater portion of our overhead wire service through the Central and Eastern parts of the City by underground cables. This amounts very much to replacing an old system of service by a new one, with the sacrifice of the old one. This last has, however, quite reached its capacity for service, whereas the new system will enable us to supply a better service through the districts concerned and will allow of extension into more distant districts as may be required. The cost of these alterations will amount to about \$12,000, and although they will be considerable improvements, still they are very much replacement of old plant by new, and as such have been taken into account by the report in dealing with the distribution of the funds at their disposal. In the report we have mentioned that we are building a new chimney at the works, the pipe and one being found inadequate to requirements. The cost of this will come into next year's accounts. In the month of March last, tenders for lighting the roads in the Peak district was called for by the Government. Accordingly we put forward one and subsequently learned with regret that our application was unsuccessful. I have only one other matter to

with the tactics adopted by the Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong. "We are the people," says the Y.M.C.A. "and there is none like us." They will have their excursion to Mirs Bay in the sanctity of their own society. Those who know that what society is likely to be will cordially wish them joy and a happy ending—financially, of course—to the trip. But they should be made clearly to understand that when they next come forward to solicit alms they should give a wide berth to those who are deemed inferior mortals, whose company is not desired in the fastidious circles of the Y.M.C.A., and whose only claim to recognition at all is that they have some spark of human kindness in their breasts and a specially developed in the direction of generosity and brotherliness, things which are apparently unknown to the Y.M.C.A. of Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD &amp; CO.

## MR. J. R. TWENTYMAN'S RESIGNATION

FROM THE DIRECTORATE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th July, 2.40 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Twentyman, chairman of directors of Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., has resigned from the Board.

[On the arrival of the German mail steamer from Shanghai this morning it was learnt that a report had been current in the Northern settlement, that upon Mr. Twentyman's return from Japan, where he had gone for a change after his recent carriage accident, he would tender his resignation from the Directorate of the Shanghai Dock Co. It is said that he was prompted to this course by the dissatisfaction expressed by a body of shareholders of the management of the business of the Company with special reference to the vexed question of the proposition for the sale of the Company to a London syndicate. It is believed Mr. Twentyman's intention is to give up active participation in business in the East and will be retiring home shortly.—Ed. H.K.T.]

[Official.]

## THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegram:

Tokio, July 15. 1.25 p.m.

Saghalien Army reports that our army, pursuing the enemy, dislodged him from the neighbourhood of Vladimirovka and Bilibine (two miles west of Vladimirovka) on the 10th inst., and occupied both places.

The enemy's main force retreated to the fortified position north-west of Dalineye, where, with some field guns and machine guns, stubborn resistance had been offered.

Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th inst., and routed the enemy towards Manka at dawn of 12th inst.

The enemy's losses are yet unascertainable, but probably at least 150.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

## MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

15th inst.

Shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., met for their sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at 12.30 p.m. to-day. There were present Mr. A. G. Wood, chairman of directors, presiding, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. G. H. Medhurst (directors), Messrs. E. W. Terry, H. Carmichael, J. Wheely, R. Roberts, A. O. Baptista, A. Chew, Lim Shui Lin, J. R. Michael, P. Teater, J. W. C. Bonnar, and W. H. Wickham.

The notice calling the meeting was read. The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I trust I have your permission to follow the customary course and to take them as read. The directors have much pleasure in submitting these accounts to you as they show a steady increase in the company's operations, our services now equalising upwards of 34,000 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 15 lifts, against last year 27,500 lamps of 8 candle power, 85 arc lamps and 12 lifts. Our earnings have increased correspondingly, the balance of profit and loss account amounting to \$12,199.82 against \$99,995.77 last year. In dealing with this credit balance, after deducting directors' fees in the manner proposed, viz., to pay a dividend of 10 per cent absorbing \$45,000 and writing off plant account for depreciation \$52,028.76, leaving a balance of \$2,51.12 carried forward to next account, the directors would have liked to propose a larger dividend and a smaller amount written off, but they have been restrained from doing so by the following considerations. First, that in all probability we shall require to call up the balance of the unpaid capital, \$150,000 before the end of the year, and by paying a 10 per cent dividend now they will be in a better position to maintain the same per centage next year on the larger capital, and next because some important alterations are about to be made in our distributing system, that is, we are about to replace the greater portion of our overhead wire service through the Central and Eastern parts of the City by underground cables. This amounts very much to replacing an old system of service by a new one, with the sacrifice of the old one. This last has, however, quite reached its capacity for service, whereas the new system will enable us to supply a better service through the districts concerned and will allow of extension into more distant districts as may be required. The cost of these alterations will amount to about \$12,000, and although they will be considerable improvements, still they are very much replacement of old plant by new, and as such have been taken into account by the report in dealing with the distribution of the funds at their disposal. In the report we have mentioned that we are building a new chimney at the works, the pipe and one being found inadequate to requirements. The cost of this will come into next year's accounts. In the month of March last, tenders for lighting the roads in the Peak district was called for by the Government. Accordingly we put forward one and subsequently learned with regret that our application was unsuccessful. I have only one other matter to

put before you and that is about the close of our financial year, now the end of the month of April. We find this for many reasons an inconvenient date for us, whilst two months earlier say the end of the month of February would suit us much better. This involves only altering the date of our financial year to the last day of February, which the directors have power to do; if you approve the coming financial year to us will thus be to instead of 12 months, after that the course will be as usual.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. R. Michael seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

## DIRECTORS.

On the proposition of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, seconded by Mr. P. Tester, the appointments of Mr. G. H. Medhurst and the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson to the board of directors *vice* Messrs. E. S. Wheeler and W. J. Greson resigned.

Mr. J. Wheely moved, and Mr. H. Carmichael seconded, the resolution that Messrs. A. G. Wood and G. H. Medhurst be re-elected directors. Agreed.

## AUDITORS.

Mr. E. W. Terry proposed, and Mr. Lim Shui Lin seconded, that the Hon. Mr. Gerhard Stewart and Mr. C. W. May be re-elected auditors. Agreed.

The Chairman—That is all the business. I have to thank you for your attendance and to state that dividend warrants will be ready, on application, on Monday.

## MAIDEN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## INTERESTING CEREMONY.

18th inst.

An interesting ceremony took place at the Supreme Court-house this morning, at the opening of the Criminal Sessions. As stated in the *Hongkong Telegraph* yesterday, there were no cases on the list for trial, and the maiden sessions was therefore signalled by the presentation of a pair of white gloves to the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggot. The Court was crowded with jurors who had been summoned to attend, and by spectators curious to witness the ancient and time-honoured ceremony of presenting to the Judge the symbolic emblems of purity.

His Lordship took his seat while the usher rapidly delivered the usual proclamation.

The Registrar, Mr. Arathoon Seth, handed to his Lordship the sheet containing the names of those in prison on remand, and stated that there were no names on the "committed for trial" list.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkley, said—May it please your Lordship, I have great pleasure in announcing to your Lordship that there are no cases for trial at this Assizes. And I have to offer my congratulations to your Lordship and to the community on the fact that the peace of the Colony should be such as to call for no occasion for troubling the inhabitants thereof.

The Registrar, Mr. Seth, said—Your Lordship, it is usual in accordance with ancient custom on an occasion of this kind, for the presiding Judge to receive a pair of white gloves in token of the maiden purity of the sessions. I have the pleasant duty of asking your Lordship's acceptance of a pair of white gloves which I have the honour to present to this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said—I have to thank you; Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said—I have to thank you; Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said—I have to thank you; Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said—I have to thank you; Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said—I have to thank you; Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in accordance with the ancient custom of the Court. I have also, Mr. Attorney General, to acknowledge the remarks which you have made on this occasion.

The gloves were enclosed in a neat box of native workmanship, something after the style of a presentation casket.

The Chief Justice, in acknowledging the presentation, said—I have to thank you; Mr. Registrar, on receiving this presentation in

Mr. Hazelton this morning. Asked what she had to say for herself she stated that her husband's first wife had struck her so she wanted to kill herself. She had been removed to the asylum and examined and pronounced to be quite sane. His Worship said she had done very wicked thing, and if she did not wish to have trouble with the first wife she had better go back to the house. On her sister's promising to look after her in future, His Worship discharged her with a caution.

## ALLIED PERJURY.

BY A CLERK.

20th inst.

This afternoon, before F. A. Hazelton, U.S.M.W., interpreter in the office of a firm of solicitors, appeared on demand charged with giving committed perjury, in that he did knowingly give a false declaration in a certain action filed in the Supreme Court, on the 18th last.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defence.

It will be remembered that when the case was called before the Court last Friday, Mr. Bailey contended that the summons was irregular, inasmuch as it did not specially state the particular act for which the defendant was charged with perjury, and on the prosecution's asking to furnish him with the details of his charge, he then elected not to press his action, the case being remanded till to-day in order to give the prosecution time to furnish details.

In the case being called on, Mr. Looker said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause "On which the charge of perjury was based, I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not, and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre. He read a number of affidavits from the partners, and others connected with the theatre, stating that Tung Fuk Chow was not a partner, and went on to point out that on one occasion when he had to serve a summons on Tung Fuk Chow he had asked others in the theatre about Tung. As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by premeditation or malice aforethought, or through a carelessness habit he had got into, he, Mr. Looker, was not prepared to say, but as a matter of fact account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application of affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

Tung Fuk Chow said he was a business man in Canton, and lived in Fung Yuen Street. He was a dealer in silk and piece goods. He was not a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre in Hongkong. His elder brother, Tung Kok Shung, and a clansman, Tung Yiu Tse, were partners, the former being the managing partner, and having rooms at the theatre because of his position. Since his brother had been managing partner witness came down almost every month to see him. Before his brother became managing partner he used also to pay periodical visits to Hongkong—several times a year. He remembered defendant serving him with two writs. He was then at the theatre witnessing a performance. Before the day he had never seen the defendant. Defendant handed him the two writs for \$7.00 each the Ko Sing Theatre owed. Defendant said "These are two writs to be served on you." Defendant said "Are you Tung Fuk Chow?" and witness replied "I am." Defendant then said he had been told to hand the writs to witness, and that he did not know much about it. Witness took defendant to the manager, and in his presence handed the writs to the manager, and then the defendant left. Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said his name was Tung Fuk Chow—that was one of his names. Tung Kai Foo was his middle name. Sub San Kai Po was a nickname. He was never called Tung Tai Lung. Hongkong was known as Tung Fuk Chow. When he described himself as of "no occupation" in an affidavit he filed in certain proceedings in the Supreme Court he did so because he had nothing to do in Hongkong. There is no branch of the Ko Sing Theatre in Fung Yau Kai Tau, Canton.

The case was subsequently adjourned till to-morrow.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

**A COMPANY SECRETARY'S DUTIES.**

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In reading the evidence given in the action brought against the Hongkong Hotel, the former chef on Wednesday, I was greatly struck by the continual appearance of Mr. Edward Osborne's name as one who practically dominated the affairs of the kitchen and the provision pantry in the Hotel. As a shareholder in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, of which Mr. Osborne condescends to act as secretary at a princely salary, it occurred to me that unless the man was a prodigy he could scarcely afford to the duties of the Wharf and Godown Company and at the same time run the Hotel. Mr. Osborne is connected with several business concerns, outside and beyond the Company, which employ him, and the Hongkong Hotel where he acts as a director. How is it possible that he can honestly and faithfully devote his whole time and attention to the Wharf and Godown Company if he has all these multifarious matters racking his mind? If the evidence of the witnesses on Wednesday can be relied upon, Mr. Osborne attended to the culinary department of the Hongkong Hotel with a zeal and enthusiasm which the shareholders will appreciate, no doubt; he gave export opinions on carrots, and taught the chef how to cook soured fish. But what has that to do with the Wharf and Godown Company who have the first call on his services?

As a recent informal meeting of the shareholders in the China Traders' Insurance Company when the question of the amalgamation of that Company with another local marine insurance concern was under discussion, Mr. Osborne was able to spend a considerable portion of that time, which some might think should have been devoted to the Wharf and Godown Company's affairs, in giving his valuable advice on insurance matters. Several other instances could be mentioned where Mr. Osborne's time has been encroached upon to the detriment of the Company for which he acts as secretary.

At the present time it is a well-known fact that in Hongkong the landing and warehousing business is not in anything like a prosperous condition. The business most certainly requires all the energy and capabilities of the executive staff in order to keep it off the rocks. That competition is growing on every hand. The Wharf and Godown Company cannot afford the smallest opportunity past. The greatest

skill and attention to details on the part of those responsible for the prosperity of the Company are absolutely necessary if it is to be maintained on a sound financial footing. Your adjectives will be stronger if not constantly qualified by adverbs, such as "tremendously," "enormously," and even "very" (which I suppose means "very" or "truly") should only occasionally be used. The person who is always ready to swear to a fact will be less believed than the one who habitually abhors with plain "yea" or "nay." With words well-spiced, sentences simple

and grammatical, and the subject treated in a clear and consecutive manner, an essay cannot fail to be intelligible, and if the writer has knowledge of what she is writing, much also be interesting. For most purposes this will suffice, but the girl who has achieved so much success will probably not be satisfied but will want to make her compositions pleasurable to read. For this she must remember that as talking is everyday song so is writing everyday rhyme; history must be studied and discordant sounds avoided. Such sounds are inharmonious words, the unnatural repetition, in one sentence of the same words and arrangement of words, which is not actually ungrammatical, are inelegant, for instance, split-indefinitives, and the termination of a sentence by a preposition which appears to the directorship of half a dozen companies whose interests are as varied as the fish in the sea. Yet for few years past Mr. Osborne has endeavoured to act as secretary of the Godown Company and at the same time to take a hand in everything else that came his way. It stands to reason that the interests of the business for which he is primarily responsible must suffer, and the owners of that business, whose paid servant Mr. Osborne, must pay the piper accordingly. I submit that this is a matter which very closely affects the interests of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shareholders—I am, etc.

## A SHAREHOLDER.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1905.

## PRIZE DAY.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.  
AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

22nd inst.

After this His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., accompanied by Captain Arthurton Leslie, A.D.C., and Mr. R. A. Ponsonby, Private Secretary, visited the Italian Convent in Canne Road, for the purpose of presenting the prizes to the successful candidates of that institution. Arriving at the Convent punctually at half past four His Excellency and party were received by the Rev. Mother, and conducted to the hall, when the proceedings at once began according to the programme below. The hall had been elegantly decorated with palms, pot plants and bunching, and it presented a very gay and lively appearance when all had taken their places.

The last item on the programme finished His Excellency proceeded to present the long list of prizes, with a few words, to each successful scholar, and that over 100 is Excellency addressed the children in a speech that should be as interesting and instructive to the children of an older growth, as to the scholars to be addressed. We are requested by the Rev. Mother to tender her special thanks to Mr. Sin Tak Fan, for kindly presenting a silver watch as a prize, and to Mr. Ahmed Rumjahn for generously contributing to the prize fund of the Convent.

His Excellency said—"Children—The Inspector of Schools has given me a satisfactory report on your conduct and work during the year, with one exception, and I shall deal with that exception in the few remarks that I now address to the elder girls.

The two highest standards showed themselves weak in English Composition. Possibly the subject does not appear to you important, as you may not intend to write books and you will not be called upon to compile reports. Apart, however, from the fact that the better you can write the better you will talk and the more pleasure you will get from reading what is well written, you should remember that there is a branch of composition which is certainly as much women's work as men's. This is letter writing, a subject in which more women excel than men. A well written letter gives pleasure both from the information and the evidence of friendship that it furnishes. An ill-written letter is troublesome to read and lessens the interest in the writer. A letter, like any other form of essay, to be good one must say something interesting; it must be sound in matter, and it must say it well, that is, it must be correct in style. Whether you can say something interesting depends on whether you notice, remember and think about what you see, hear and read. If you go through life without paying attention to what happens around you, and without trying to understand things, you will never be able to write well or even to talk well. I do not mean that when you have an occasion to write an essay or a letter, or that when you converse you should take the opportunity of showing how much you know, but I mean that it should be clear to the reader or listener that you have definite and well-grounded information and opinions on the subject about which you are writing or talking. Next you begin a letter or an essay you should have a distinct idea of what you are going to write, and how you are going to arrange it. For instance, in a letter you will probably first refer to one you have received from the person to whom you are writing and you will answer any question that it may contain. Next you will go on to say what you have been doing, seeing, hearing, or reading and make your remarks on the events or books. Then you will ask any questions you may wish to put to your correspondent. This is only one arrangement of many that might be made and I only mention it to explain that there should be some order in the way you put down your thoughts. In an essay it is of no importance that the ideas should be in a regular sequence, and that they should not fly about from one part of the subject to another. The different parts should be kept in separate paragraphs and the paragraphs should lead on from one to another in a natural order. A frequent cause of books being dry and dull to read is that this rule is not followed: the story does not, as it were, flow in a natural way. Just in the same way that you should arrange the different parts of your subject to your mind before you commence writing, you should arrange your sentences before you put them down in order that they may fulfil the first requirement of style, that is, to be clear. They are more likely to be this if they are simple and short than if they are complicated and long, and they must be grammatical. There must be no doubt as to which noun or pronoun a verb refers. It is to prevent confusion of this sort that you learn grammatical rules, and how to parse sentences.

The selection of words is important. There are very few words that mean exactly the same thing and if you know a large number of words you can give much more precision to your descriptions than if you are confined to comparatively few nouns, adjectives and verbs. A large vocabulary shows a good education. The labourer's conversation is made up of a few hundred words; a writer of repute will use many thousands. But you should never use a word of which you are not quite certain of the meaning, and of two words which equally represent your meaning you should use the shorter one, so long, of course, as it is not slang. With the same restriction, do not be afraid of making use of little-used words if they express exactly your idea. I recommend to those girls who wish to write well that, whenever they come across in their reading a new word, or phrase, they should learn precisely what it means and put it down in a note-book for future use. Again, avoid unnecessary superlatives. Your adjectives will be stronger if not constantly qualified by adverbs, such as "tremendously," "enormously," and even "very" (which I suppose means "very" or "truly") should only occasionally be used. The person who is always ready to swear to a fact will be less believed than the one who habitually abhors with plain "yea" or "nay." With words well-spiced, sentences simple

and grammatical, and the subject treated in a clear and consecutive manner, an essay cannot fail to be intelligible, and if the writer has knowledge of what she is writing, much also be interesting. For most purposes this will suffice, but the girl who has achieved so much success will probably not be satisfied but will want to make her compositions pleasurable to read. For this she must remember that as talking is everyday song so is writing everyday rhyme; history must be studied and discordant sounds avoided. Such sounds are inharmonious words, the unnatural repetition, in one sentence of the same words and arrangement of words, which is not actually ungrammatical, are inelegant, for instance, split-indefinitives, and the termination of a sentence by a preposition which appears to the directorship of half a dozen companies whose interests are as varied as the fish in the sea. Yet for few years past Mr. Osborne has endeavoured to act as secretary of the Godown Company and at the same time to take a hand in everything else that came his way. It stands to reason that the interests of the business for which he is primarily responsible must suffer, and the owners of that business, whose paid servant Mr. Osborne, must pay the piper accordingly. I submit that this is a matter which very closely affects the interests of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's shareholders—I am, etc.

Tug on his starboard bow coming astern from Douglas Wharf. He blew two short blasts and stopped his engines. The *Tug* came on astern and struck the *America* on her starboard bow, just as the latter was getting up to the wharf. The *Tug*'s engines were going at the time of the collision, and she was about ten feet off before she reversed. Witness was at the helm at the time, but the *Tug*'s coxswain was on deck.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Douglas Wharf for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Douglas Wharf, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Douglas Wharf. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No. coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Quarry Bay for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 50 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Quarry Bay, bows to shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started stern first. She shoved off and went astern when the *America* was the other side of Quarry Bay. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hauled her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart;

GREAT NAVAL DRY DOCK  
FOR CAVITE.

A floating city—that is what the great navy drydock is that is to be brought out for use at Cavite. It is the largest floating dock, in point of lifting capacity, in the world. It was launched early in June and should be through with its tests and ready to start on its long voyage to the Philippines early in August, says the *Manila Times*.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—The Cavite floating drydock, a marvel of the marine world, completed at the works of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow Point, was launched with appropriate exercises yesterday.

The dock is the greatest in all the world, not in size, which does not count when applied to drydocks, but the largest in capacity. With flush decks and no water in the compartments, she will accommodate a vessel of 24,447 tons, although there are no warships of that enormous tonnage in the United States navy. With her decks flush and one foot of coaled water she will accommodate 22,547 tons, and with two feet freeboard and one foot of water she will hold a vessel of 18,747 tons. The contract called for the accommodation of only 16,000 tons.

The monster will be ready for her test the latter part of June. She will be towed from Sparrow Point to Solomon's Island, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, where the test will be made. First a merchant ship will be docked, and then the largest and heaviest warship in the United States navy will be lifted from the water. The test will consume about two months, after which the machine will sail for Cavite.

During the test a board of naval officers will convene, and after witnessing the test will decide whether or not she has come up to the terms of the contract. The board probably will consist of a captain of the line, two line engineer officers, two officers of the construction corps and two of civil engineer corps of the navy.

The designer is Mr. Gerhard Styrlander, chief draftsman of the Maryland Steel Company. He was in competition with six or seven sets of plans submitted by other concerns to the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the navy department, in whose field the building of the dock comes. Mr. Styrlander is responsible, from the builder's side, for every bit of material that goes into or has gone into the construction of the dock.

Mr. Leonard M. Cox of the civil engineer corps of the United States navy is the supervising engineer appointed by the navy department to see that the work is properly done on behalf of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. So far he has approved of every specification, and the board which decides the capability of the drydock will hold him accountable if anything is amiss.

The contract price for the drydock was to have been \$1,242,000, but this has been increased somewhat by expenditures for various things, such as patent paint, pneumatic tubes, etc., which have been recommended by Mr. Cox. The contract time in which the steel company was to have finished the dock was twenty-seven months. The first plate was laid on August 27, 1903, and the approaching completion of the dock makes it nearly a month ahead of time.

The Cavite drydock is not as long as the Algiers (La.) dock, which was also built for the navy by the Maryland Steel company, but it is wider and deeper, and has a much greater capacity. It is 500 feet long, 100 feet wide between fenders, 134 feet wide over all, 18 feet 6 inches depth of bottom and 63 feet 8 inches high from bottom to top. The side walls are 14 feet wide.

One feature of the dock, and one which has never before been employed, is that it is built in three divisions. The utility of this is that it is able to dock itself, for all floating bodies, the bottoms become foul with sea growth and barnacles, and it is necessary for them to be kept clean.

One of the divisions, or sections, is long, and two are smaller. When the bottom of the large section needs cleaning its compartments are pumped dry, thus raising it as far out of the water as possible. Then the two small sections are sunk and run under the big one. They are pumped out of the water.

The dock is being built on shore. A deep pit, about eleven feet under the mean water line, was made, and the caisson was constructed to keep out the water. Piles were driven, and the plates for the dock laid. When time for launching comes the caisson will be taken away and the water allowed to flow in and float the big shell.

Nearly 500 men have been employed on the structure at one time, and now 300 painters are working on her sides. These men after finishing one section will move off to another, each carrying a paint bucket and wearing clothing completely covered with splashes of the red paint.

In the painting alone 150 tons of red lead have been consumed, and in the construction 9,200 tons of steel were used.

The dock will have a bunker capacity of eighty tons, and the anchors and anchor chains will weigh another fifty. Ready for docking, her total weight will be 10,000 tons.

Three 34-inch centrifugal pumps, the steam for which is furnished by three separate 225-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox boilers, will pump out or flood the dock. These pumps are controlled in the engine room. On the port side, forward, is the valve house, where there are twenty-four levers. The three sections of the dock are divided into sixty-four watertight compartments, and each of these levers controls the flooding and pumping of several compartments. A telephone gives communication with the boiler room and a pneumatic valve in the valve house announces the amount of water in the dock.

MORE ADO.

Meanwhile it is not only Boni with which the Dutch Government have come into conflict. On the western coast of Celebes there are some petty states, known together as the "Adja Tapparang." The port of these states is Pate-Pare. As long as this port is not held by military force, there is no way of controlling the import trade, in the above mentioned States and Boni. At the Dutch Government intend to take import and export duties in South Celebes, Pate-Pare was occupied and garrisoned some months ago. This was quite lawful, the place lying in a province which belongs to Government.

THE SITUATION.

These troops were entrapped last week into a fight with armed people from Adja Tapparang, the latter being driven away with heavy losses. There is something more. Amongst the people of Gowa in the very south of Celebes, a hostile feeling has arisen against the Dutch. The King of Gowa is a kindly disposed man, who prefers to live in peace with the Dutch Government but he is connected politically, as well as by kinship with the Princes of the Adja Tapparang and the other smaller states in the neighbourhood. Therefore it is anticipated that the people from Gowa will join those of Boni. As the boundaries of Gowa are close to the principal port of South Celebes, Macassar, the inhabitants of this place are not at ease.

A bath room is provided for officers and crew, with hot and cold water. On the port side, just aft of the boiler room, is a shower bath for the firemen.

Running clean through the ventilating system, in a large fan whirling fresh air into every

corner. It is propelled by steam. Ventilators are thus dispensed with, except over the boiler room, where there are two.

At the forward end of the dock a bridge connects the walls. Two lifeboats are carried.

Although no arrangements have been made public yet concerning the sailing of the dock for Cavite, it is probable that the route will be around the Cape of Good Hope. It is probable that two large ships will tow her.

At Cavite, which is a short distance down Manila bay from the city, the drydock will be made fast near the shore.

The next largest floating drydock is the Algiers dock, which was also built by the Maryland Steel company and is situated at New Orleans. It has a lifting capacity of 17,500 tons.

The Bermuda dock, which was built in England, has a lifting capacity of 16,500 tons.

The Pola dock, owned by Austria, has a capacity of 15,000 tons.

The Stettin dock, owned by Germany, has a capacity of 11,000 tons.

The Peninsola dock of the United States government, and formerly located at Havana, in 450 feet long, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons.

WAR IN SOUTH CELEBES.

THE SITUATION.

Surabaya, 24th June.

South Celebes where the torch of war will be kindled soon, consists partly of Government territory and partly of vassal states, of which Gowa, Boni, Wajo and Luwu are the principal ones.

In the Government territory the executive power is entrusted to Dutch officials, but in the vassal State to the respective Kings and Queens, who have bound themselves by treaty to comply with certain wishes of the Dutch Government.

The political relations between the above-mentioned States and the Dutch date from centuries ago. The policy of Government has been to keep from anything like imperialism; at last resource have the Dutch drawn the sword. As a rule they always tried by peaceful means to maintain their authority in South Celebes. Boni is one of the States, which forced the ethiopian Indian Government to several times to take up arms. In 1841 Boni refused to assist in renewing the old treaty with the Government. Hereupon an expedition was sent to Boni in 1845, which took and burnt the capital, which has been abandoned by the inhabitants. A complete success, however, the expedition was not, the Queen managing to escape. In 1859, a second expedition was necessary, because of the provoking attitude of the Queen of Boni. After surmounting many difficulties the capital fell again into the hands of the Dutch. The Queen was dethrown by her officials, and in 1860 a new treaty with Boni was concluded, which was renewed again in 1860. This country is about 2,500 sq. English miles in area and mountainous; it is only flat on the coast where it is partly swampy. One of the most suitable landing places is at the mouth of the Tjernara River in the north.

TRROUBLES ARISE.

The present King of Boni, Lepawawoo Kraeng Segerie, was appointed in 1895 by the Netherlands India Government. He has rendered good services to the Dutch on various occasions, for which he repeatedly received rewards. In 1898 he was even presented with the Dutch "ordre pour le merite."

Gradually, however, it became evident that the King was departing from his former line of conduct. As he grew older, he became more unmanageable. The Dutch Government treated him with the kindness of a father towards his son; they pointed out to him the many faults he had committed running counter to the articles of the treaty, and he was all to run. Lepawawoo was deaf to remonstrances, and in 1903 the Governor of Celebes suggested to the Governor-General at Batavia to take strong action against the unwilling ruler.

This ruler only cared for his own power and wealth, and harassed his subjects with endless vexations, causing a lessening of population by flight. He did not care for his so-called council consisting of petty chiefs, and sent his henchmen well armed to the Boni people living over the frontier, in the other feudal states, to extort money from them; he even ordered his subjects to undertake pillaging in the Government territories.

The Governor-General now ordered the Governor of Celebes to make a last effort in order to get the King to change his behaviour, but in vain. Then it was decided to send troops to his country. In consequence however of the Russo-Japanese war, i.e., the danger of the neutrality in the Netherlands Indian Archipelago being broken upon by the fleet of Admiral Rojdestvensky, it was thought advisable to put off the expedition until the said danger had passed away. In the beginning of July, the main body of the field force will be transported from Java to the Boni coast. However, the King of Boni will get a last chance to comply with the demands of the Dutch Government. On the 14th of June a message to the King was sent from Uitzenzorg, which he was granted eight days to comply with the demands of Government. If he refuses, an ultimatum will be handed to him to give in within 14 hours. [The ultimatum was rejected.]

It will be seen that the Dutch will go to war only in utmost emergency. When this ultimatum is rejected the troops will be dispersed.

THE DUTY OF THE RICH.

What the foreign medical men have done for your bodies by teaching the science of surgery such institutions as this Christian College will do for your minds, and it is the duty of wealthy Chinese to assist by furnishing the necessary means to keep it up to a high standard. This they can do now. Even though they have not Western educational ideas they have the money to aid those who have the ideas to carry them out for the benefit of the rising generations. If rich men, with a view to their love of country and make it great let them donate large sums for the purposes of education. Education constitutes the backbone of a country, and upon it the industry and prosperity of a country very greatly depend. Thanks to the untiring exertions of the many distinguished men connected with the various missionary societies we have seen a very extensive system of education established all over this vast country, and there is more to be done.

In speaking of the value of education along lines pursued by Western nations, consideration should be given to the value of a pure technical education to the youth of China. His own system of education may be considered purely academic or classical.

Much of the success of my country has been due to the technical training which she has given her young men. Previous to 1870 most of the men who are now or who have been prominent in developing her resources were, to a certain extent, self-educated, as far as technical subjects are concerned. After 1870 schools, colleges and universities in which a thorough technical course could be taken became prominent. As far back as 1882 China decided to send a few of her young men to America to secure the advantages of those schools. Some few years later, a number of these young men were recalled before they had finished their technical studies. How grave a mistake this was is clearly apparent now when she was prepared to develop her enormous areas. She finds it necessary to call in

## CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

## STONE LAVING CEREMONY.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, July 13th.

To-day marked a long step forward in the educational work of South China. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the first permanent building of the Canton Christian College. The college has secured a beautiful site of about 30 English acres on the north side of the Pearl River and about two miles below Honan. The ground is high and dry, and will make an ideal college site. The work of the college has been carried on this site in temporary buildings for more than a year. It is nearly a score of years since those interested in the institution began to look about for a site. After all these years of uncertainty the President and Faculty are to be congratulated that at last one permanent peg has been driven. A large number of Chinese and foreigners were present to witness the ceremony. Flags of several nations were flying in the breeze. The Commissioner of Customs and the United States Consul-General and also Consul-General China, Rev. T. W. Pearce and Mr. Au Fung Chi were among those present. Rev. T. W. Pearce laid the stone. Mr. Au Fung Chi delivered an address in Chinese and Consul Lay in English. Music was furnished by a male quartette. After the completion of the ceremony refreshments were served.

The building of which the corner stone was

laid today will be finished in about six months.

It will be four-stories high and will accommodate about 200 students. This is the first of four buildings which the Trustees intend to build.

In addition to these buildings there

will be residences for the Faculty. The medical

work will also be provided with suitable buildings.

There are already six professors connected with the college. Three more will join the Faculty in September. The college is meant to endure. Therefore the work done is thorough and moves forward slowly. In the educational work of South China the Christian College will take the first place.

Part of Consul-General Lay's address was as follows. Speaking of the need of constant improvements in methods he said:—There is a radical difference between the system of education of to-day and that of twenty-five years ago. As a rule they always tried by peaceful means to maintain their authority in South Celebes. Boni is one of the States, which forced the ethiopian Indian Government to several times to take up arms. In 1841 Boni refused to assist in renewing the old treaty with the Government. Hereupon an expedition was sent to Boni in 1845, which took and burnt the capital, which has been abandoned by the inhabitants. A complete success, however, the expedition was not, the Queen managing to escape. In 1859, a second expedition was necessary, because of the provoking attitude of the Queen of Boni. After surmounting many difficulties the capital fell again into the hands of the Dutch. The Queen was dethrown by her officials, and in 1860 a new treaty with Boni was concluded, which was renewed again in 1860. This country is about 2,500 sq. English miles in area and mountainous; it is only flat on the coast where it is partly swampy. One of the most suitable landing places is at the mouth of the Tjernara River in the north.

EDUCATION IN SOUTH CHINA.

Modern education cannot be introduced into China without an effort. It is a long

step from Confucius to the present system of reasoning. Such radical changes in a conservative country are difficult to bring about,

but it can be done if only young men like

those in this college will persevere and shew

to your fellow-countrymen after you have gone

through the full course at this splendid college

in your superiority in the different branches of work you intend pursuing in after-life over those who have wasted their time with impractical methods. For the past two years there has been a considerable movement with regard to education in this vast country, and the movement, I am glad to say, is increasing. One thing at least we may regard as entirely established—so as completely established

that it seems unnecessary to allude to it.

I mean the advantage that the Chinese place on

education, following the curriculum of foreign

educational institutions.

It is fitting and right that to-day's assembly

should be, as it is thoroughly representative;

it is seemly and proper that the exercise of

to-day should be begun and ended in

prayer to Almighty God, who has made in

whatever our name or sign one in this

corner stone will be dedicated to the glory

of God and the good of men. This corner

stone we lay in the name of the Triune God,—

Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Many, perhaps

of us are here as Christians; not of one

name or one sign. The Christian College

in China owes its existence to the fact that Christians in the United States of America have met

in the ground of a common brotherhood;

moved by the spirit of liberality and by one

desire to bestow on China the best that

the West has to offer.

It is a great advantage, I think, that this

corner stone is laid in the name of the

Triune God.

It is a great advantage, I think, that this

corner stone is laid in the name of the

Triune God.

It is a great advantage, I think, that this

corner stone is laid in the name of the

Triune God.

It is a great advantage, I think, that this

## HOTEL SECRETS:

## THE "HONGKONG'S" CUISINE IN COURT.

19th inst.

Quite a number of interesting items on the running of a large hotel were made public in the Summary Court this morning when the Puisne Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, heard an action brought by Ernest Wohlfaert, chef, against his late employers, the Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., to recover the sum of \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Bedroom boys and other servants were present in force at the back of the Court, while spectators for both sides attended in small numbers; but these latter were ordered into the small court during the hearing of the case. Mr. R. F. C. Master, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), with whom sat Mr. E. Osborne, Chairman of the Hotel directorate, represented the defendant company.

According to the statement of plaintiff, he is a chef at present residing at the Club Germania. On the 10th August, 1903, he and the defendant company entered into an agreement whereby the hotel proprietors agreed to take Wohlfaert into their employ as a chef from that date for a term of three years, and to pay him for each calendar month of the first year £1.8s. for each calendar month of the second year £1.8s. and for each calendar month of the third year £1.16s.8d. such salary to be paid in Hongkong currency at the London telegraphic transfer rate on the day on which it became due. The plaintiff maintained that he faithfully and diligently served the defendant company as chef until the 1st June last when he was dismissed from the service and was refused to be allowed to continue in that capacity. He had been at all times ready and willing to continue with the company, and contended that he had suffered damage by the defendant's breach of the agreement. He now claimed two months' salary at £1.16s. per month at exchange, £1.10s.7d.16s. the rate of exchange on the 1st June last, £40.08 and twelve months' salary at £1.16s.8d. per month at the same rate—£1,673.63, making a total of £3,074.61. He credited the company with two months' salary recovered from them, reducing the amount to £3,073.83, but in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court waived £1,673.63 and sought only to recover the balance of \$1,000 as and for his damages for the defendant's breach of contract.

## THE DEFENCE.

To this claim the defendants replied that the terms of the agreement had been sufficiently set forth, and pointed out that the company had power to dismiss the plaintiff at any time if he ceased to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, but in the event of such dismissal the company was to pay him two calendar months' salary and his passage second class P. & O. to England provided such passage was availed of within one month of his being dismissed. It was a further term of the agreement that the principal duties of the plaintiff would be to attend the market daily (Sundays excepted) before 6 a.m. and secure the best procurable fresh meat, fish, fruit, vegetables and other fresh produce for the use of the hotel. Also teach and supervise the Chinese cooks, pantrymen, and other persons employed by the company in the preparation and service of food in the hotel. In addition to these the plaintiff had various other duties. On the 1st June last, the directors having for a long time been dissatisfied with the way the plaintiff performed his duties dismissed him and sent him a cheque for two months' salary, stating that a second-class passage to England would be provided within one month from date. The plaintiff at first refused to accept such cheque, but had since done so. The dissatisfaction of the directors had been constantly communicated to the plaintiff both by the directors collectively and individually and through the medium of the hotel manager. The company denied that he had faithfully and diligently served them, and declared that he had been lawfully dismissed. On the 19th June last, plaintiff wrote to the company asking to be allowed a passage home in accordance with the terms of his agreement, but by the P. & O. Co. instead of the P. & O. line, and thereby acquiesced in the right of the Company to dismiss him.

In his reply to these assertions plaintiff alleged that he was not dismissed by the defendant company or by the director of the company under the clause in the agreement, or in pursuance of the company's rights or the powers vested in them under the agreement. He also denied that he was dismissed because the directors had, for a long time, been dissatisfied with the way in which he had performed his duties, and further declared that such dissatisfaction was never communicated to him by the directors either collectively or individually or through the medium of the hotel manager. On the 26th May he had a dispute with Mr. A. F. Davies, the acting manager, and solely on account of the disagreement was, in the first instance, suspended from his duties and subsequently dismissed.

With reference to that reply, defendants' solicitors wrote that they did not wish to add to the expenses of the action by filing another reply, but contended that the company was entitled to dismiss the chef for the reasons alleged in the statement of defence, but apart from those reasons and even if they did not exist they maintained that they were legally justified in dismissing him by reason of his conduct and language on the 24th May last.

Mr. Master proceeded to enter into the details of the case and stated that the plaintiff had brought the action within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court because, in the first instance, he had wished so far as possible to avail himself of the latter part of clause 5 in the agreement as to obtaining second-class passage home by the P. & O. line in the event of his leaving the Colony before the 1st July. When pleadings were ordered in the case and it was seen that the action could not come on before that date the plaintiff, while recognising that the object in bringing it in summary jurisdiction was done away with, decided to continue with it in that Court. About the 27th May last, or a little earlier, continued Mr. Master, there was some disagreement between the plaintiff and the directors as to the cooking of some soured fish which had been ordered by Mr. Osborne. The soured fish was not to his liking and he made a complaint about it. He said it was not tasty enough. Mr. Davies, the acting manager of the hotel, suggested that Mrs. Davies, his wife, should "do" some soured fish and bring it before the directors at the tiffin one Saturday. This she proceeded to do, and the chef, going suddenly to his kitchen found that one of his fish pans had been taken away to the compradore's room without anything having been said to him. That rather upset him and he spoke to Mr. Davies about it. Ultimately they came to high words and Mr. Davies said, "I will suspend you." The plaintiff replied "Oh, you can't do that; you are a b— fool." The chef had already apologised for that and was still sorry for his loss of temper. Mr. Davies reported the matter to the directors and on the 27th May a letter was written suspending the plaintiff

from his duties and asking him to attend at the next board meeting on the Wednesday following. He was afterwards written to in reference to the now, or disturbance, between himself and Mr. Davies, and was dismissed from the company's service. On the receipt of that letter plaintiff consulted his solicitors and they wrote to the secretary of the company setting forth the facts of the case and asking that their client be reinstated. They refused to do so; hence the proceedings. Mr. Master read lengthy correspondence which had passed in relation to the meeting and then adduced evidence.

## INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The plaintiff was called and said that he was a German by birth and had been a chef for close upon twenty years and, in fact, had been in the trade since he was 13 with the exception of two years during which he served in the army. He said Mr. Osborne by appointment at home and entered into an agreement to come out here as chef at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Haynes, was manager when he arrived on the 16th September, 1903. "He did not think there had ever been a serious complaint made him of the way in which he performed his duties.

Anything said to you when you were engaged as in any addition to your salary in the way of Christmas boxes, or anything of that sort?" asked Mr. Master.

"Yes," replied the plaintiff. In England, Mr. Osborne said that in addition to my bonus there would be Christmas boxes, which he said would amount to about £50.

Did you receive a Christmas box when the first Christmas came round?—No. Never.

Did you apply to Mr. Osborne about it when he came back?—Yes.

What did he say to that?—He denied it, and said he had never said anything about it.

We're on good terms with Mr. Osborne when he returned from England, and you spoke to him about the Christmas box?—When he came back he said the food was very much better; and that he had heard nothing about it.

Was anything said to you about the cost of meals at the hotel?—Witness, who at times could scarcely be heard at the reporter's table, was understood to reply that, when the time came along for receiving a Christmas box, the directors told him that the meals cost one-and-a-half times as much as they had done in the previous year and that therefore they could not give him a bonus. They promised him that, if, during the next year, he succeeded in bringing the meals down to \$1.50 per day they would consider it. He had succeeded in reducing the cost much lower than that but had not received a bonus. Continuing, witness said he had done his best to get the best produce he could from the market, and had also taught the Chinese to cook and so on.

## SUGGESTION AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

Was there a director's suggestion, or complaint, book kept?—Yes.

Does it contain the suggestions or complaints about the meals at the hotel?—Yes.

A complaint or a suggestion is written in the book and it is sent to you and you have to sign it?—Yes.

Mr. Master proceeded to read a few extracts from the volume such as "not enough parsley in sauce, cold beef very good," "Spinach stalks not cut off," "Several days past the bread has had a bitter, sour taste. Please see what is the matter," "Spinach very good (in brackets) I rejected one yesterday," "Soused fish oil, common and distasteful, not fit for the table. He had better use some tinned sardines or tinned herring à la sardine." "Is the soused fish, whose recipedid you use on the day in question?—It was by Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne showed you how to cook the fish. When you first came to the hotel did you make any remark about soured fish?—Yes. I spoke to Mr. Haynes and told him that I make it differently. Mr. Haynes said "Oh, yes it is done by Mr. Osborne. He wants me to make it that way."

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

Mr. Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was £6.60, the three meals, and this year it was £5.49.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-5?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour

The defendant seemed to think he paid the right amount to the plaintiff. There was no doubt he said he would charge the plaintiff, but there was no evidence on which a judge would ever send such a case to a jury. There was nothing to prove that the conductor committed larceny. There was not the slightest doubt the defendant went to No. 2 Police Station to charge the plaintiff; the defendant denied that, but every one else was against him. The defendant tried to get out of the question of false imprisonment by trying to put it on to the ticket inspector, and it was possible that the ticket inspector having heard the defendant charging the plaintiff, said to him, "You'd better go to the police station too." But the plaintiff followed because he had been threatened—there was no doubt about that. It seemed perfectly clear that there had been false imprisonment—absolutely clear—although there might have been no actual violence. His Lordship said he had mentioned before that the proper course for the defendant to take, when a squabble arose, was to say—I have paid the fare. Here is my name and address and the Company can sue me." It was not for him to seize the ticket collector, take him to the police station and charge him. It might disorganise the whole of the traffic. His Lordship did not think that the plaintiff had sustained any great hardship, but there was no doubt the defendant had done wrong. He would have to pay \$25 damages and costs.

Mr. Looker asked that the costs be made on the higher scale.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff was not likely to lose his ticket, or suffer much as the result of this case, and the costs would therefore be on the lower scale of actions between \$10 and \$30.

#### THE LUXURIES OF A WIFE.

##### CURIOS CASE IN COURT.

17th inst.

It is not often that the Puisne Judge is called upon to give a decision in a case of such a nature as one that was brought to his notice this afternoon, and in this instance had the parties taken the advice tendered by his Honour, the matrimonial difference would have been amicably settled without being brought to the notice of the public. As no useful purpose would be served by giving the names of the parties, we refrain from doing so, and need only mention that a Mohammedan woman living at Kowloon sued her husband, a Mohammedan man, clerk, employed in the Electric Tramways Co., for \$16.30, \$12.50 being maintenance money for 71 months at the rate of \$1 a month and the balance being in respect of costs. Plaintiff also asked for such further relief as the Court might think fit for her support until the defendant agreed to provide the necessary means for them to live comfortably together as husband and wife.

Plaintiff declared that she was married, according to the Mohammedan rites, about ten years ago, and lived happily enough until last year when her husband, who was alleged, was always getting drunk and scolding her, appeared to realise that she would not attain the stage of motherhood. Besides this her mother-in-law interfered in the domestic affairs of the household. What with one thing and the other she was eventually driven from home, and although she subsequently asked her husband to take her back he refused to do so.

The Puisne Judge (defendant).—Will you take her back?

Defendant.—No.

You will not?—I cannot.

Plaintiff continued her evidence to the effect that her husband was now living with certain other persons.

His Honour appealed to the parties to settle the matter, but they did not entertain the suggestion.

Plaintiff, continuing her evidence, said that her husband was allowed four wives, though in this case he was not married to all of them.

Defendant denied having turned his wife out of doors; she went of her own accord and he had endeavoured to trace her.

His Honour.—Her leaving the house does not divorce her. Have you ever divorced her?—No. According to our rites if a woman goes out of a house—

His Honour.—That's new to me. I know you can divorce your wives very easily in the presence of two witnesses and call out something, so many times. Apparently you have not done that.

Defendant.—No.

Then she is still your wife.—I never knew where she was.

That's the trouble. She is still your wife. She has never applied to you for money until these proceedings?—No, not until I accused her of immorality.

His Honour.—I would much sooner this thing was settled out of Court.

The parties continued arguing the matter, and eventually his Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for \$15 down, and \$1 a month, beginning from the 1st August, when perhaps the parties might come to an arrangement. Turning to the defendant he observed "If you indulge in the luxury of a wife and two other ladies of course you have to pay."

#### UNLICENCED PAWNSHOP.

21st inst.

Lau Chuen, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton this morning with carrying on the trade and business of a pawnbroker without a licence.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. R. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defence. Mr. Atkinson pleaded guilty on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Bowley said that the defendant really kept a pawnshop, and was defrauding the Government by engaging in a business in this Colony without paying any license-fee towards the revenue thereof.

Mr. Atkinson said that the defendant had carried on this business privately for over a year.—[His Worship]—He has evaded detection for a year?—He was not an ordinary pawnbroker; he only lent money on gold rings and bangles, but he gave no tickets and kept no books, and only charged a very small interest on his advances. He having done this business for a year without being interfered with showed that he thought he was doing nothing wrong, and hoped His Worship would deal leniently with him.

His Worship said his evading the law was no defence.

Mr. Bowley said the man was an intelligent man of business and it was absurd to suppose him ignorant of any wrong-doing, and pointed out that there were 239 articles found in the safe, admittedly held on pledge. He would ask His Worship to deal severely with the defendant and inflict the maximum penalty.

His Worship—if I convict on each act of illegally taking in pawn the articles in question, I should have to inflict a fine of over \$200,000, but I am convinced that such a penalty was never contemplated by the Legislature. The penalty of \$200 appears to be utterly inadequate, but that is as much as I think I can inflict. Fine \$200.

Mr. Bowley asked that the articles might be returned to those who had pledged them; but His Worship said he had no power to pass any such order. He would, however, consider an application from each individual pledger, on the merits of each particular case.

#### HONGKONG DEBTORS.

##### SOME OF THE CASES IN COURT.

21st inst.

Friday being the Small Debt Court day, there was the usual crowded audience, most of whom carried the unwelcome foolscap, which they fingered as nervously as a cook with a hot pancake. His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presided.

##### A MEAN ADVERTISER.

In one case the *Hongkong Shung Po* (or Commercial News) had a summons against an advertiser who refused to pay the trumpery sum of \$5. The *Shung Po* had allowed the advertisement to appear in big type, and the advertiser had got all the benefit of the *Shung Po*'s circulation. The advertiser did not appear and judgment was given for the newspaper, with costs.

##### THE COOK AND HIS WAGES.

"I asked him for my wages and he drove me into the street," said a cook to the judge. The cook, by name Man Yau Lin, sued his master S. M. Gidley for \$12.80, being wages due for a month and a day. He entered the defendant's employment on the 3rd May and got paid on 1st June for the time he had worked. Then on 1st July he considered that he was entitled to a month's wages, and he applied for them, but failed to get what he wanted. Mr. Gidley said he had engaged the boy at \$12 a month. About the end of June he was ill and went to the Hospital. There he received a chit from his wife to say that the boy would not obey lawful orders—in other words, he would not sweep out the veranda. When the boy asked for his wages on 1st July, defendant said he could be paid on the 7th, so that there would always be a week's pay due to the boy. The boy or cook then related a tale about his father being dead and spoke about the duty that rested upon him of burying the body. Still the defendant kept tight grip on the money and he told the boy—"If you go away I will keep your wages."

His Lordship—You can't do that. You can sue him or prosecute him if you like, but you have no right to keep his wages.

The defendant thought he would have to pay in that case.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the case till next Friday and you can bring a cross-action against the boy.

##### AKRED.

"TAKEN AND OFFERED."

A negro was the next defendant. He owed \$14 to A Wong and as he sauntered up to the witness-box he felt like the man at Monte Carlo who was all linen, silk and starch.

"Do you owe the money?" asked the judge. "Well, you see I would like to say something."

He was told to proceed and he managed to convey the idea that he was willing to compound for \$10 cash down. "You want the \$10, can't do?" asked the interpreter of the plaintiff.

"No can do," said the plaintiff emphatically.

"Go and try to settle the master between yourselves if you can," remarked the judge, as he hurried on to the next case.

The plaintiff carefully took himself to the witness end of the court; the defendant crouched away in a corner, 100 feet distant. They were absolutely oblivious of each other's presence. Their case came on again.

"Have you settled matters?" His Lordship

asked.

The plaintiff said he had only made a proposal. He hadn't the actual money in his pocket. He said he was something on a steamer and earned \$3 a month. "Pay \$5 a month for two months, and think yourself very kindly dealt with," said the judge. The defendant smiled blandly, bowed to the plaintiff, and went off on his boat.

##### A BUNCH OF CREDITORS.

The Wang On firm, described as traders in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

The defendant firm did not do any business in Connought Road, were greatly in evidence. No less than eight summonses had been issued against the firm, most of the debts being due for rice or "goods sold and delivered." The following is the list of creditors and the sums due by the Wang On:—

The Cheung Yu firm ..... \$1,000.00  
The Jack Shing firm ..... 963.65  
The Tung Tai firm ..... 650.73  
The Kwang On Loong firm ..... 454.57  
The Sam Choy firm ..... 377.09  
The Ying Fung firm ..... 261.86  
The Cheung On firm ..... 161.41  
The Hang Shing firm ..... 57.37  
Total ..... \$3,924.51

performance at the Ko Shing Theatre. He was not introduced to him at the "Stag Hotel" by Luk Ki Kwong, as a master of the Ko Shing Theatre. He never admitted that he was a master or partner of the Ko Shing Theatre. Witness knew the Chia Wa Shu Shan; it was next door to the Ko Shing Theatre. He had been inside there. He did not know No. 42, Ko Shing Street. On the day the defendant served him with the writs the theatre was half filled. There were about 400 people there. Witness was sitting in the fourth row. He was not in the owners' seat. He did not know who was in them, as they were behind and he could not see. When defendant came to serve the writs defendant said "Fung Tak sue's the Ko Shing Theatre, for owing them \$7000; here is a writ to be served on you." Witness said "I am not a partner, you have no right to have me these things." Defendant said, "I do not know about that, I have instructions to hand them to you." Witness then took the writs to Tung Cheung To to see if his name was on them. Defendant sat down close and could hear the conversation that ensued between witness and Tung Cheung To. The latter said witness's name was not there. That was said loud enough for defendant to hear. Witness then took defendant up to the manager, and handed him the writs, telling him what they were, and then turned to defendant and said "this is the manager; everything should be handed to him." Defendant then went away, but returned later

## SHIPPING JETSAM.

15th inst.

## MORE COOLIE FOR AFRICA.

The s.s. *Katherine Park* sailed at 10 o'clock last night for Durban direct, having 1,350 coolies in transit from Chefoo and Tientsin, and a quantity of cargo from this port.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that a rock has been discovered, with six feet of water on it at L. W. S. to the NE. of East point of Stenecotters' Island, situated N. 36° E. 1,350 feet from the *Trocas* Rock buoy. This rock will be marked, from the 1st August, by a white nun buoy, with *Hawkin* in black letters thereon. From the same date, the *Trocas* Rock buoy will be a white nun buoy, with *Trocas* in black letters thereon.

18th inst.

The *Dredger*, a newly-built Dutch vessel for dredging purposes, is now sailing to China for service in Shanghai.

Mr. J. de Loth, chief assistant of the Hongkong agency of the M. V. Company has taken up a similar position at Sydney.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to open a Kobe-Gensan service, via Nagasaki. The first steamer was to leave Kobe on the 9th inst.

Wreckage has been sighted in the Atlantic, apparently that of the missing Hamburg-American liner *Castilla*. The *Castilla* carried a crew of 27. Her loss is attributed to an explosion.

The French s.s. *Meita*, which for the past six months has been chartered to the Mitsu Bishi Goshi Kaisha and is now at the Kosuge Patent Slip, Nagasaki, has been sold to the charterers. It is expected she will be renamed the *Kourou-maru*.

The s.s. *St. Regulus* furnished three more delinquents at the Magistracy this morning. George Conway, fireman, and Lewis Hany, cook, were found behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in Pottenger Street last night. They were rolling about, singing and making a noise while Conway was holding up a bottle half filled with whisky. Their spirit cost them \$5 each, by order of Mr. Hazelton, James Elliott, drunk and incapable, was fined \$3.

Peter Rasmussen, the third of the seamen who remained in the Colony, unlawfully, after their ship, the s.s. *Adato*, sailed, was before the Court this morning. He left the steamer on the 10th inst. on account of alleged ill-treatment on board at the hands of the captain and officers, and having no means of subsistence wandered away to the hills above the Happy Valley, and was found there the next evening in a starving and exhausted condition, which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, where he was detained for treatment until this morning. Rasmussen stated that he was a Danish subject, and so the master was reported to the Danish Consul, but the latter refused to have anything to do with the case as the man was a self-confessed deserter, and should be prosecuted. When placed before Mr. F. A. Hazelton defendant admitted his desertion from the vessel, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour, and, in the event of the vessel's returning to this port before the expiration of the sentence, he was to be placed on board of her.

Captain Jarvis, of the barque *L. Will*, yesterday ordered his steward Ching Ray to transfer some bags of flour from the tank in which they were kept on board, to a sampan and then take them ashore. The steward reported that he had transferred the bags, 24 in all, but the Captain knew there ought to have been 31 or 32 bags in the tank, and as the steward was responsible he would have to produce the other bags. Captain Jarvis stated that he then went to the pantry, and in the steward's locker found five of the bags. He called the chief officer and pointed out the bags to him, and then went on deck, saying he had to go on shore but would return in one hour and said by that time the steward must find the missing bags. "The flour was going bad, so I sold it on shore, and had to make up the proper number," said the captain. The steward, he continued, had entire control of the pantry, but had a pantry boy under him, and while it was possible, he did not think that it was probable, that the flour could have been transferred from the tank to the pantry—a distance of 30 feet—without the steward's knowledge when he returned on board the steward reported that there were five more bags in the tank, and he supposed the sampan men had left them. The captain then went along the deck and called the chief officer, and together they went to the pantry and looked into the locker, only to find the five bags were gone. He then charged the steward with the theft. At this stage of proceedings before Mr. Hazelton this morning Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared and said he had just been instructed to defend the accused, and would ask for a remand to prepare his defence. Defendant was asked to state if he could put up bail, and, if so, how much, when he replied, "Obi \$2,000 or \$3,000." The case was remanded until Saturday, bail being allowed in the sum of \$100.

20th inst.

The s.s. *Indravelli* is expected here in a few days from Durban, en route to the North. She is bringing 300 repatriated coolies from South Africa.

The third engineer of the Norwegian s.s. *Frl* got into trouble last evening as a result of which he had to appear at the Magistracy this morning on the double "d" charge and pay \$3 in addition to \$1.50 as compensation to a coolie for damaging his richelieu.

MERCHANT VESSELS SEIZED BY JAPAN.

The total number of foreign steamers captured by the Japanese up to the 30th ultimo was 54, with an aggregate tonnage of 131,700. Divided according to their flags, they are as follows—

British	22
Russian	16
German	6
Norwegian	3
French	3
Austrian	1
Dutch	2
American	1

The steamer *Robilla-maru*, owned by the Oshiro Steamship Company of Tokyo, struck a sunken rock at Nasamisato, near Idzukushima, at daylight on the 7th inst. When the crew left the vessel it was making water rapidly. As the *Robilla-maru*, the vessel will be well known to foreigners, being an old P. & O. boat.

At 2 o'clock on the 7th inst., the steamer *Konoura-maru* came into collision with the *Zensho-maru* between Tushima and Iki. The latter steamer was sunk, and the crew was rescued by the *Konoura*. The *Zensho-maru* was a vessel of 323 tons, owned by Mr. Ikeda of Sase.

A decision given in the appeal of Messrs. Charles Nelson & Co., San Francisco, shippers of cargo by the captured ship *Thoma* is pub-

lished in the *Official Gazette* of June 30th. The cargo, consisting of 8,920 casks of corned beef, 15 pieces, and 9 bundles of bar steel and iron, and a case containing parts of machinery, was confiscated on the ground that the goods were contraband under the Convention concluded in 1856 at Paris. According to Lieutenant Ukawa, Commander of the Japanese warship *Takachiho*, which captured the *Tacoma*, the captain of the American steamer and others, says the *Official Gazette*, these goods were shipped at Seattle under instructions of Major-General Desnois, a Russian agent at Shanghai, and the steamer left the American port on January 5th for Vladivostock. When the vessel approached the Okhotsk Sea, she was ice-bound, and drifted for about ten days. Escaping from the danger, she resumed her voyage on March 13th, but was captured on the morning of the following day 40 nautical miles southwest of Shibetinbara point, Kurile islands, *Japan Mail*.

[It will be noted that although it is stated that the decision in the appeal has been given, the terms of the decision are not stated, so that the really important part of the tale is omitted.—EP, H.K.T.]

21st inst.

The Boston Steamship Company has been open to the contract for the carriage of United States Government passengers and stores between Puget Sound and Manila.

## OFFICERS OF THE CHINA.

The letter "K" figures prominently on the liner *China*. There are Chief Officer E. P. Kit, Second Officer J. C. Kitchen and Third Officer E. Kitis, all good men of the sea, not to mention some other K's among the crew. And over them all is "Ninety-fathom" Freile, the veteran commander, who hates shoal water, and that veteran pilot of the line, O. K. Freeman, who has grown gray in the service of the Pacific Mail and has done a great deal to make the Oriental service popular and efficient.

## COLLISION IN SHANGHAI.

22nd inst.

Late on Friday night the H.A.L. steamer *Brigavia* dropped down river on the way to sea; when abreast of the Standard Oil Wharf, a large junk dropped anchor right in the steamer's course. The *Brigavia* at once cut her helm to avoid running the junk down and in doing so crashed into the *El Dorado*, which was lying close without any steam up. The *El Dorado* was struck astern on the port quarter having some of her plates stove in. The *Brigavia* rebounded and then struck the *El Dorado* amidships doing considerable damage to the deck fittings. The *Brigavia* in swinging clear of the *El Dorado* fouled the steamer *Hindo* and carried away the latter vessel's port boat and damaged her deck fittings. After getting firmly clear the *Brigavia*, which suffered but little damage, proceeded on her way to sea. The other two vessels will have to receive considerable repairs.

## THE "SULLY."

18th inst.

We learn from a recent arrival from Haiphong that the last lot of gear required for the further salvage operations in connection with the cruiser *Sully*, has now been received from Hongkong and placed on board the stranded vessel. This consists of three centrifugal pumps, 6", 9", and 12", capable of pumping 8,000 tons of water per hour; one Ingersoll-Sergeant's duplex air compressor, with drills, pipes and tubes, for boring the rock under the cruiser. The dynamite required will be locally manufactured. The vessel is afloat, but cannot be got off the pinnacle of rock, which holds her captive, until after the cofferdam has been got under her and the rock blasted. The cofferdam is in thorough repair, and is ready to "go under" at the next spring tides, which occur about the end of this month. The weather at present prevailing is somewhat variable, but the sea is moderate, and once the cofferdam can be got in place it is believed that the rest will prove simple.

## CRUISE OF THE "VIGILANTE."

## THE FIRST RIVER GUNBOAT AT POSE.

21st inst.

Our Wuchow correspondent writes—For the first time in its history, the town of Poze on the West River was visited the other day by a foreign man-of-war. The French river gunboat *Vigilante*, which has just completed a two months' cruise on the West River, calling at the various ports, had the distinction of affording the inhabitants of Poze the first view they have had of a man-of-war. Leaving Canton, the *Vigilante* proceeded to Wuchow where a week was spent. The gunboat then called at Kweishien. It had been intended to continue the journey up the river, but owing to the shallowness of the water the idea had to be abandoned and the *Vigilante* proceeded to the treaty port of Nanking. The vice-roy of Canton had issued orders to the officials at the various ports to accord every attention and assistance to the gunboat, with the result that the cruise proved extremely enjoyable and free from annoyances. At Nanning the Bishop of Kwangsi boarded the vessel and was conveyed to Lungchow. At that port the *Vigilante* had to make a stay of two weeks, the provisions and stores having run short. A fresh supply was received from Tongkin, whereupon it was decided to visit Poze, which until that time had been beyond the radius of cruising river gunboats. Nothing of importance occurred at Poze and the pioneer among war vessels returned to Canton, calling at Wuchow en route.

John Eagan, petty officer in charge of the cutter, said: I was going from the U.S.S. *Calico* to the *Zafiro*. I saw the *Calico* on my port bow coming from Blake Pier and steering to pass to the eastward of the *Zafiro*. She was close up to me before I saw her. She did not attempt to get out of my way, but came straight on and ran into me, striking me about two feet from the bow on the port side. I could not see any one on the deck of the launch. My boat is a four-oared cutter-gig. When the collision took place three of my men were knocked overboard. The police launch appeared within a minute, and they threw a life-buoy and P.C. 77 (Douglas Faley) jumped over-board and saved one of the men who could not swim.

Chau Cheong Kau, coxswain of the *Calico*, said: I was on my way from Blake Pier to Bailey's works in Kowloon Bay. I saw the cutter first about 100 yards off on my port bow. I could not see her before because with a Manila steamer was in the way. The *Calico* showed with models that the cutter was going to eastward and she was struck on the starboard side.

Engine Boy, one of the crew of the *Calico*, corroborated the evidence given by Eagan.

Mr. Taylor said:—Chau Cheung Kam was not keeping a proper lookout. He shaved the bows of the *Zafiro* too close, and took no proper steps to avoid a collision. His certificate is suspended for two months.

## IMPEACHMENT OF CHOU FU.

The Grand Council has transmitted an Imperial Rescript dated 20th May to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to the effect that Chou Fu, the acting Viceroy of Liang Kiang Province, having been impeached as unfit for the services either for domestic administration or for diplomatic affairs Chang Chih-tung is ordered to investigate the matters for which Chou Fu is impeached and report upon the same without any concealment for the perusal of the Throne.

1.—The items of impeachment against Chou Fu by Censor Huang Chang-pien are:—

1.—While Chou Fu was the Governor of Shantung he injured many of China's rights by violating the original agreement with Germany regarding railway concessions, by giving special rights to that country and receiving a decoration from the German Emperor.

2.—The like office at Nanking was formerly under a Taotai who acted as the director while the Provincial Treasurer was the Associate director but under Chou Fu's regime at Nanking he appointed a relative, Taotai Chen, as the director of the like office and abolished the system of having Provincial Treasurer as associate director so as to avoid any interference from him.

3.—The expectant officials who wish to become acting magistrates of departments and districts go to Chou Fu and fix the price to obtain the appointment and when everything is ready for appointment a formality is carried out so as to avoid criticism from outside people.

4.—Chou Fu and his subordinates received bribes amounting to 300,000 taels for allowing export of rice at Chinkow of Shennomiao in Yang-chow.

5.—Tuan Fang, the former acting Viceroy at Nanking, had reorganized the normal and military colleges at Nanking but after the regime of Chou Fu he has arbitrarily revised the system and lessened the number of students.

6.—Taotai Chou Hsiao-hai (of Kiangsu), a son of Chou Fu, behaves as he likes and when Taotai Tseng had bought an appointment at Tatung the transaction was done by Taotai Chou. When the matter was made public by a servant the servant was decapitated on the allegation that he was a Boxer.

7.—German subjects were appointed at the military college at Nanking and Kiangnan

arsenal by which Chou Fu flatters that country. 8.—Chou Fu allowed the German warships to survey Tsinckow which caused German warships to land men and hoist flags on the island of Lientao near Tai-chow and caused an important diplomatic affair.

9.—Chou Fu allowed Germans to use ground under Shih-tsuan-han fort which threatens the defense of the city of Nanking.—*The Sintwanpao*.

## OFFICERS AND CREW ON STRIKE.

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS IN FORMOSA.

Mr. F. D. Fisher, U.S. Consul at Tamsui, Formosa, in his last report says:—From January 1st, 1905, full forces have been working day and night on the construction of the section of the Formosan Government railway from the Dakusi River to Koroton, 40 miles, with the expectation of opening it to traffic by April 1st. This section is a northern extension of the southern division. The principal difficulty that presents itself in this work is the crossing of the Dakusi River. On account of the force of the current during the floods and the continual changing of the channel the engineers have not as yet been able to decide upon a satisfactory plan for the construction across the stream of a permanent steel bridge, which will require a length of about 4,000 ft. However, experimental piers are soon to be constructed, which, if found satisfactory after a fair test, will be adopted in the erection of the bridge.

Upon the completion of this section there will still remain a gap of about nine miles between the northern and southern divisions of the railroad—from Hakukoku, the present southern terminus of the northern division, to Koroton, which will then be the northern terminus of the southern division. On account of the extensive tunnel work and bridging to be done in this section, the two divisions will probably not be connected before the end of 1906. Eight tunnels, aggregating a length of 32 miles, and bridges over the Taiso and Taiko rivers and a branch of the latter, 2,700 feet, 1,700 feet and 200 feet in length, respectively, are to be constructed within the nine miles.

At present a double tramway line of 194-inch gauge circuitously connects the two divisions of the railway. Chinese coolies furnishing the motive power. When the two divisions are joined, the main line will extend from Kuling, in the north, through the western portion of the island, to Takuow in the south, a distance of about 350 miles, and will afford transportation facilities between the principal ports and the developed sections of the island.

Small tramways, from 3½ to 15 miles in length, reach out into the more important of the productive districts along the line. Chinese coolies furnish the motive power on these tramways, and while they are miniature affairs, having a gauge of but 3½ inches and the heads of the cars being but 4 feet square, they generally meet the requirements, the chief of which seems to be cheapness of transportation. The railway bureau has well-equipped repair shops at Taihoku, on the northern division, and shops suitable for making ordinary repairs at Takuow, on the southern division. The Osaka Car Construction Company has a branch shop at Taihoku, from which freight and passenger cars are now turned out.

## NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.

## NEARLY CAUSES FATALITY.

## 22nd inst.

This morning at the Harbour Master's Office, Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, held an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision between the launch *Baily* and the U.S.S. *Calico*, cutter, in the waters of the Colony, on the 21st inst.

## BOXER INDEMNITY.

The sums to be paid to Powers concerned within 5 days from the 2nd July are as follows:

Germany	4,970,917.95 marks
Astro-Hungary	203,700.83 kronen
Belgium	500,776.05 francs
Spain	8,943.75
U.S.	492,435.44 dollars
France	4,684,727.62 francs
Great Britain	1,182,114.90 £
Portugal	2,150,165.40 £
Italy	1,759,261.46 francs

during such an interval. The adverse balance of foreign trade, which had been righted during the last few years after the Japan-China War of 1894-5, has again recurred since the outbreak of hostilities, the amount of imports for the half-year just ended aggregating the extraordinary figure of 140 million yen. There is no prospect of this state of things being reversed in the near future. Moreover, the amount of foreign loans has reached 800 millions, and in future Japan will be called upon to make annual provision of 50 millions in payment of principal and interest. So long as the war lasts the exodus of gold may be prevented by means of the foreign-loan policy, but it is clear that after the restoration of peace a tremendous outflow of specie will ensue and a great strain will be thrown upon economic circles. To provide for this it is only proper that Russia should be called upon to make compensation. The loss has been suffered by Russia's action, and as Russia originally provoked the war she must be held responsible for the damages suffered by her action.

The *Nippon* speculates on the possibility of the peace negotiations ending in failure, or, even if a peace treaty is ratified, of Russia failing in its performance owing to the revolutionary disturbances. "We are sure," writes our contemporary, somewhat warningly, "that the Government has studied the peace question in all its bearings, and there need be no fear that the victory bought by the blood of thousands of brave men will not be by the tongues of two or three diplomats." It may safely be trusted that peace with honour will be secured at the forthcoming meeting of the peaceconvenors. Possibly the Peace Conference may be brought to a satisfactory issue easier than is generally supposed, but at the same time it must be remembered that there are many instances in which realisation is very different from anticipation. Indeed, there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. At least it would not be unprofitable to suppose cases in which (1) the negotiations may fail through owing to a disagreement, and (2) though a peace treaty is ratified Russia is unable to fulfil its provisions in consequence of the revolutionary troubles. Russia is said to have declared that if she called off to pay an indemnity, it would be better that such money should be employed for the prosecution of the struggle than made a gift to Japan. Even, however, if Russia has made such a declaration, it must have been mere bluster not to be taken seriously, for it can hardly be supposed that there are not men in the Russian Government who see the folly of such a course. The cession of territory Russia may consider a blow to her prestige, but as this will not cause direct pain to her, it cannot be supposed that negotiations will be broken off on this score. All things considered, there seems to be less probability that the Peace Conference will end in failure than was at first expected. Russia's doings, however, are not always guided by the dictates of common sense, and therefore it is not at all improbable that a hitch may occur at any moment owing to some unforeseen incident. In case of a peace treaty being once ratified, Japan is not likely to repeat her experience of the Liaotung episode as far as she is concerned, but Russia may find herself unable to fulfil the provisions of the treaty owing to circumstances over which Japan has no control. Although the internal discord in Russia has not yet reached such a stage as to justify these apprehensions, there is no doubt that it is as deep-rooted as it is widespread, and no one can positively say that the trouble will not develop at any moment into all the dimensions and the horror of the French Revolution. Whatever may be the final outcome of such a political upheaval in Russia, there is scarcely any doubt that its effect will be felt in the fulfilment of the terms of peace by Russia. Frankly speaking, Japan has studied the peace question in all its aspects and possibilities, and therefore she will be equal to any emergency that may occur during the peace negotiations or alter the ratification of the terms at which the negotiators arrive.

*Japan Chronicle.*

**THE ESCAPED CONVICTS FROM SAGHALIEN.**

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the fourteen Kurds who escaped from Saghalien and were brought to Yokohama for passage to Shanghai have applied through the French Consul to the Japanese Government for permission to remain in Japan. They earnestly petition the Government not to send them to Shanghai, where they fear they will fall again into the clutches of the Russians, offering as a testimony of their good intentions their desire to become naturalised citizens of Japan and loyal subjects of the Emperor. When it was pointed out to them by a representative of the administration of Kanagawa-ken that the prejudice of the Japanese against their supposed Russian blood and their inability to speak the vernacular of the country would render their effort to gain a livelihood in Japan a most precarious one, the escaped convicts vigorously asserted their ability to do hard work and reiterated their strong desire to settle in Japan, send for their wives and children, and become permanent residents. No decision had been come to in regard to the application at the time our Yokohama contemporary wrote, but we should imagine that the authorities would be well advised to "pass them on" as originally intended.

#### CHINESE IN SINGAPORE.

In his report for 1901 upon the Chinese Protectorates Mr. Warren D. Barnes, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, states that the number of immigrants who arrived from ports in China was 204,790, being a reduction of 7 per cent, upon the figures for 1903 which were the highest ever known. He ascribes the falling off in immigration partly to the slackness of trade in the Colony and the Federated Malay States but principally to better harvests in South China and a lower price there of the staple food—rice. There is no reason to believe that the operations of the recruiting agency for the Transvaal have as yet had any effect upon the number of our immigrants.

The great majority of the arrivals in Singapore are, of course, passengers en route to other places. The number who arrived in Penang was 67,693 or twelve per cent less than in 1903. The returns of movement of population in the Federated Malay States also shew a decrease in immigration. The number of adult female immigrants was 14,395 showing a reduction of one per cent only on the total for 1903 which was the highest previously known. It is very satisfactory to find that the proportion of females to males among adult immigrants is steadily rising.

In Singapore five unlawful societies were successfully dealt with, thirty aliens connected with them being banished. Two of these Societies had assumed the names and ritual of Triad Societies but there is no reason to believe that the old "Dangerous societies" are reviving. A registered Hulam Society the "Sin Nam Hap" was dissolved for complicity with one of those Triad Societies.

In Penang action was taken to break up a Society called the "Penglong" and three of the headmen were banished. This Society has been giving trouble in Penang and Province Wellesley for many years. The Societies which give trouble now are known of bad character.

who group themselves round one or two individuals and live upon blackmail extorted from their more peaceable neighbours. They are rather "long-firms" than organised Societies and it is only by the banishment of the aliens who are the moving spirits in them that they can be successfully dealt with. The success of the action taken in Singapore was mainly due to a quarrel between two of these Societies. The member of each energetically assisted the Department in suppressing the other.

65 aliens were banished during the year as against 50 in the previous year. Twenty-eight of these men were banished as being habitual criminals, the rest as being concerned with secret Societies.

#### THE CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Borneo*, with Capt. F. Semblin in command, which arrived at this port from Sandakan yesterday, left that port on the 12th inst. for Hongkong and Shanghai, with a consignment of timber shipped at Kudat by the China Borneo Co. Ltd.

The Sabal s.s. *Borneo* which has been overhauled and provided with bilge-keels on the China-Borneo Slipway, left for Jolo and Zamboanga on 23rd ult. We understand that very satisfactory results were obtained at the trial trip on Thursday. Her place on the Slipway was immediately occupied by the S.L. *Aru*.—B. N. B. Herold.

#### HARSHNESS TO CHINESE.

##### INDIGNITIES SAID TO BE ENDURED BY TOURISTS AND STUDENTS.

The Chinese whom our laws exclude from this country are those who live by manual labour, remarks a San Francisco exchange. There has never been that we know of been any demand that students, travellers or genuine merchants should be prevented from going and coming at their pleasure. It is said, and probably with a good deal of truth, that Chinese who do not live by manual labour, and whose appearance indicates that they do not, are sometimes subjected to detention in unsavoury sheds and unsavoury companionship, and perhaps deported, by reason of informality in their papers. It is also claimed that by reason of these indignities to the merchant and aristocratic classes there is a growing disposition to boycott American trade. Assuming all this to be true, a deputation from the American Asiatic Association, which is composed of merchants and manufacturers interested in Oriental trade, have waited upon the President and lodged a strong protest against our exclusion laws as construed by our immigration officials.

Now it must be said at the beginning that the increasing strictness with which our exclusion laws are enforced is due absolutely and solely to many years of continuous experience with the notorious, barefaced, unblushing fraud and perfidy of the Chinese themselves in evading our laws. There is no dividing line between the Chinese merchant class and the Chinese coolie class. A "mercantile" concern occupying a ten-by-twelve store may have an unlimited number of "partners" who are shown to be such by the books of the concern, which may they never even see from one year's end to another. Any coolie desiring to enter the country may become an actual partner of one of these concerns by a nominal contribution to its "capital," whereupon he may enter the country as a merchant and go to work the next day as a coolie. These conscienceless people are not only sure of the aid of their own conscienceless officials in China; presumably by paying for it—but find no difficulty in corrupting a certain number of our own officials, some of whom are now in the penitentiaries for that crime. The worst of the whole business is that this system of wholesale prey and bribery has the hearty approval of every Chinese who ever wore a pigtail, of every grasping American who desires to employ cheap labour, and of the legion of such sentimentalists who infest all parts of the country, and especially New England.

If there could be any dependence whatever on Chinese official credentials there would be no trouble in securing courteous treatment at our ports for all Chinese whom our laws permit to enter the country. The present stringency is the result of the moral depravity of the Chinese people. The only possible remedy is the devising of some means by which Chinese who are entitled to enter the United States are furnished before they start with credentials which cannot be counterfeited from officials who cannot be corrupted.

#### LONG DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

##### THE "CAMPANIA'S" EXPERIENCE.

In June of last year it was announced, says the *Electrical Record*, that one of the steamers of the Cunard system had kept in wireless touch with one or the other shore during the trip across the Atlantic, and since that time it is said that overlapping of the messages when in midocean has been the rule rather than the exception, the vessels of this line almost invariably getting in touch with the shore ahead before losing touch with that they were leaving. While under ordinary conditions, it would be quite satisfactory if the vessel were in touch with one shore or the other throughout the entire voyage, if a greater range were secured the system would be so much better and more reliable; and that this can be done satisfactorily was demonstrated by the recent trip of the Cunarder *Campania*, which arrived in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 17th.

After leaving Liverpool on the preceding Saturday, the *Campania* began to receive messages when 300 miles out from Poldhu, and daily after that many messages were received relating to current events of the utmost interest to the passengers. On Tuesday morning the Cunard bulletin announced that during the night the *Campania* had been in direct communication both with England and America; wireless messages were received from the Marconi stations at Poldhu, England, and at Cape Cod, Mass. The messages from England were sent out by Reuter's agency, and those from America by the Associated Press. The signals were strong and clear. The first message from America was received about 3 o'clock in the morning, when the *Campania* was about 1,800 miles distant from Cape Cod and 1,000 miles distant from Poldhu.

On Wednesday, when the *Campania* was almost in midocean, being 1,600 miles from Liverpool and 1,010 miles from New York, messages were received from both shores, and again on Thursday signals from both stations were recorded. The Cunarder bulletin published on Thursday on the *Campania* contained news received from Poldhu when the vessel was 2,080 miles from that station. These messages were among the longest ever received over so great a distance. They were strong and clear, and it was evident that communication could have been kept up from Poldhu longer had not the approach of the vessel to the Cape Cod station made it advisable for the Poldhu station to stop sending. Thus it will be seen that the

*Campania* was not only in constant communication throughout the entire trip, but that for three days she remained in communication with both shores.

These messages, it will be noted, are sent in one direction only—from the shore to the vessel. Messages are sent in the reverse direction normally about 150 miles, and when conditions are favorable, about 200 miles. The limiting factor here is the equipment and the amount of power available on the vessel for wireless communication. If vessel could put more power at the disposal of the wireless system, much longer distances could be covered.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### QUOTATIONS FOR THE WEEK CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:

Hongkong Banks	... \$916 b. 500
National Banks	... 38 b.
Union Insurance	... 320 b.
China Traders	... 74 s.
Canary Insurance	... 325 s.
Hongkong Firs	... 305
China Fires	... 65 s.
H. C. & M. Steamboats	... 261
Indo-Chinas	... 92 s.
Douglas	... 35 s.
Star Ferries	... 36 s.
do	... 26 s.
China Sugars	... 210 b.
Luzons	... 20 s.
Raubs	... 6 b.
Docks	... 198
West Points	... 51 b.
Hongkong Hotels	... 138
Ewo Cottons	... 50 b.
Hongkong Lands	... 120
Kowloon Wharfs	... 97 b.
Farnhams	... 142

Messrs. Benjamin Kelly & Potts report that they have to-day received a telegram from Singapore stating that the Raub, crushing for the past four weeks realized 486 ounces melted gold from 3,470 tons of stone.

##### WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts write in their weekly report of the 21st inst. as follows:

During the past week there has been a fair demand for our principal stocks; and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and Union Insurance shares have experienced a further sharp rise, but business generally has not been very active.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue in demand and have been negotiated at various rates between \$885 and \$905, closing in request at \$915. The London quotation is unchanged at \$90. National stocks are firm at \$88.

Marine Insurances—Cantons have changed hands at \$325 and more shares are wanted. China Traders have weakened to \$74 after sales at \$75. The special meeting of shareholders referred to in our last report, which took place on the 17th instant, was unanimously in favour of the proposed amalgamation of interests with the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited. Shares in the latter company have improved and are asked for at \$725.

Fire Insurances—China Fires have been quoted at \$85 and Hongkong Fires are unaltered at \$305.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again been placed at \$260, closing quiet. Indo-Chinas have been booked at \$204 and \$202 at which latter rate further shares are obtainable. Douglas Steamships have sellers at \$35 and China and Manilas remain dull at \$20. Star Ferries have declined and are on offer at \$34 (old) and \$26 (new). Shell Transport are still in the market at \$17. Shanghai Tugs are offering at Tls. 60 for the day and at Tls. 50 for the preference shares.

Refineries—China Sugars are inquired for at \$210 and Luzons may be procured at \$29.

Mining—Chinese Engineering can be obtained at Tls. 780. There are sellers of Raubs at \$6.

Docks, Wharfs and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have advanced to \$198 after sales at \$196. Farnhams, have been dealt in at Tls. 142 and close steady. Kowloon Wharfs are wanted at \$97. Hongkong Wharfs have risen to Tls. 128 but are quite at the rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands have inquiries at the improved rate of \$120. Shanghai Lands are on offer at Tls. 122 ex the interim dividend of Tls. 3 paid in Shanghai to-day. West Points have been fixed at \$52 and we expect to see an improvement in the stock very shortly. Hongkong Hotels are firmer and can be placed at \$138. Humphreys' Estate are quiet at \$122.

Cotton Mills—Ewos have been disposed of at \$100. Internationals have changed hands at Tls. 45 and Laou-Kung-Mows are in request at Tls. 52. Hongkong Cottons remain at \$160.

Cigar Factories—Sumatras have been sold to a small extent at Tls. 68.

Miscellaneous—Green Island Cements are still obtainable at \$10. We quote Electrics now at \$16 for the old and at \$14 for the new shares ex the dividend of \$1 and 50 cents respectively paid on the 17th instant. Bell's Asbestos are wanted at \$60 ex the dividend of one shilling and three pence paid to-day. China Provisions can be placed at \$81. The Report and Statement of Accounts of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, for the year ended 31st May, 1905, show a balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account of \$14,451.41 (after writing off \$564.81 for depreciation, and including \$460.21 brought forward from last year) which is proposed to distribute as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund \$2,000; to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on ordinary shares absorbing \$6,940; to pay General Managers' remuneration \$2,000; to pay a further dividend of 5 per cent. on ordinary shares absorbing \$1,980; to pay \$19.80 per share on two founders' shares, absorbing \$1,800; and carry forward \$551.41. Langkats remain in demand at Tls. 185.

Business done direct—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 197 for August, at Tls. 198 for September, and at Tls. 193 for October. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for July, and at Tls. 74 for December. Farnhams, Boyd's at Tls. 141 for July, and at Tls. 137 for December. Lands at Tls. 122. Internationals at Tls. 45. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 52. Langkats at Tls. 190 for September, and at Tls. 195 for December.

Advices from Shanghai, dated 17th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai, Lands at Tls. 125. Internationals at Tls. 45. Langkats at Tls. 187 for July. Horse Barbers at Tls. 80. Astors at \$31.

Business done direct—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 197 for August, at Tls. 198 for September, and at Tls. 193 for October. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for July, and at Tls. 74 for December. Farnhams, Boyd's at Tls. 141 for July, and at Tls. 137 for December. Lands at Tls. 122. Internationals at Tls. 45. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 52. Langkats at Tls. 190 for September, and at Tls. 195 for December.

Advices from Penang, dated 17th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 197 for August, at Tls. 198 for September, and at Tls. 193 for October. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for July, and at Tls. 74 for December. Farnhams, Boyd's at Tls. 141 for July, and at Tls. 137 for December. Lands at Tls. 122. Internationals at Tls. 45. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 52. Langkats at Tls. 190 for September, and at Tls. 195 for December.

Advices from Penang, dated 17th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 197 for August, at Tls. 198 for September, and at Tls. 193 for October. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for July, and at Tls. 74 for December. Farnhams, Boyd's at Tls. 141 for July, and at Tls. 137 for December. Lands at Tls. 122. Internationals at Tls. 45. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 52. Langkats at Tls. 190 for September, and at Tls. 195 for December.

Advices from Penang, dated 17th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 197 for August, at Tls. 198 for September, and at Tls. 193 for October. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for July, and at Tls. 74 for December. Farnhams, Boyd's at Tls. 141 for July, and at Tls. 137 for December. Lands at Tls. 122. Internationals at Tls. 45. Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 52. Langkats at Tls. 190 for September, and at Tls. 195 for December.

Advices from Penang, dated 17th inst., state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 197 for August, at Tls. 198 for September, and at Tls. 193 for October. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 70 for July, and